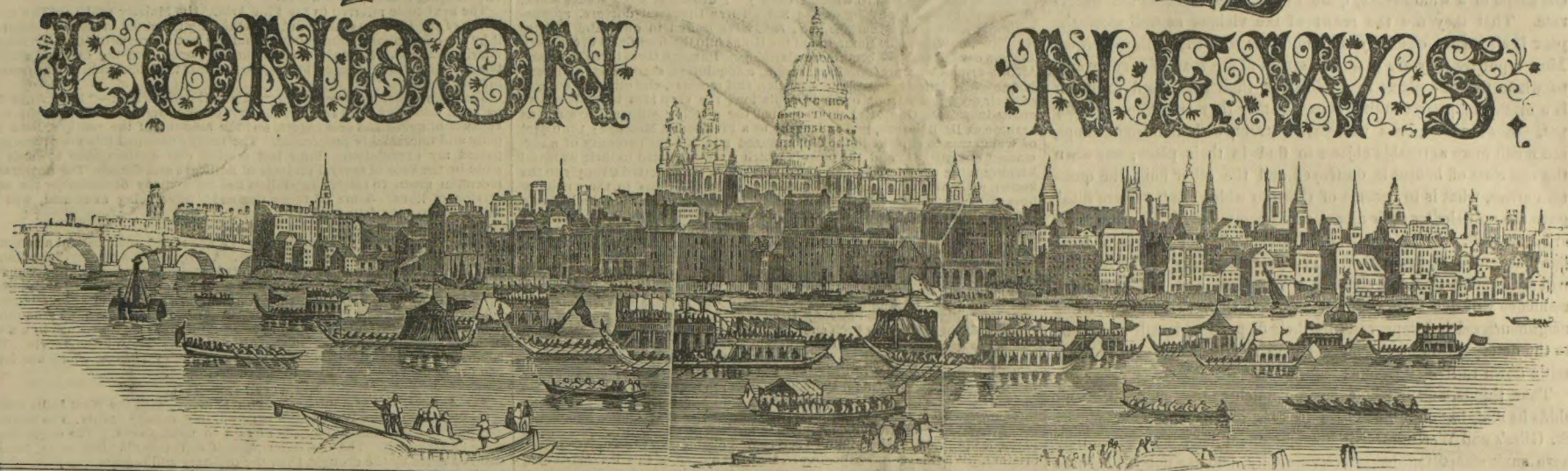


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 185.—Vol. VII.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1845.

[SIXPENCE

## IMPROVEMENTS.

WHILE so much money is being thrown into Railway speculation, in many cases with a distant, and in more, with a dubious prospect of profitable results, there is a risk of other means of employing capital being unduly neglected. A Railway is the substitute of the

old road, and good roads are an essential element of national prosperity. But there are other things necessary besides roads for traffic; for instance, in the Metropolis and other cities, the extension of Railways themselves, and the improving tendency of the present generation, who are getting too numerous for the streets

and squares that sufficed for their fathers, are fast levelling to the ground whole districts which it is very usual to call "nests of filth and depravity," but which are really, whatever their character, the abodes of whole masses of honest and laborious poverty. Dirty they are, and squalid—for cleanliness is a





more difficult virtue than the rich imagine, where water has to be bought of a Company that cares not to give credit in such localities; dark and ill-ventilated they are also, for light and air if admitted, involve a reckoning with the Exchequer in the shape of a window-tax, quite as hard to meet as the water-rate. That they are the resort of the vicious as well as of the poor is also true; obscurity and numbers are the veils of crime. Most repulsive they are to all the senses of the man of easy means, to whom they are places read of rather than seen, and to him it is a matter of perfect indifference whether they are swept away or not. A wide road, or a well-paved street, with handsome shops, are much more agreeable objects to find in their place; but when the one class of houses is destroyed and the other built, the question arises, what is to become of those to which the "nests of filth" gave the only shelter their means could command? The dwellings are destroyed, but the dwellers survive, and, though driven from one place, must go to another. The poor and dirty of one locality will not become rich and clean in a new one, and the change of residence will not turn the vicious from their evil ways; if one neighbourhood is "improved" by their dispersion, it will merely be to the deterioration of the place where the houseless horde may settle down to live and die as before.

Thus, things, on the whole, remain much as they were; the evil shifts its seat, but does not cease to exist; and what is gained by St. Giles's and Westminster is lost by some other parish which may have sunk something below respectability, but has not yet become the haunt of destitution. As soon as the invaders settle down on it, its struggle to keep a character is hopeless; it is expunged from the books of the tax-gatherer, and becomes better known to the police.

This process has been going on for ages, and nothing would be more curious than a history of the "decline and fall" of different localities, could their several stages in the downward course be correctly registered. Wealth and fashion, like civilization, get farther and farther from the East, which was once their abode. Kings once lived in the Tower—not, as in later times, as prisoners; Bishops dwelt in Aldersgate-street and Holborn. The mansions of some of the highest nobility stood in Drury-lane, and between the Strand and the river: Northumberland House is the last of a great race that have passed away, leaving only their names to streets and lanes.

The battle between trade and aristocracy has everywhere left its traces; coal wharves occupy with their blackness the sites of trim gardens and terraces; factories smoke where mansions gleamed, producing more wealth than the ancient owner of the soil ever spent on the same spot. But the dwellings of the aristocracy have but retired to "a more removed ground," and placed a wider space between the slovenly unhandsome vicinity on which commerce so ruthlessly encroached, and their own nobility. They have not really lost; wealth shifting from one place easily finds a seat in another; widely different is the case of the poor, with which we have now to deal.

The absolute necessity of extensive alterations and improvements in the Metropolis, is becoming every day more evident. The traffic of a city of two millions of people has far outgrown the accommodation furnished by streets built when they could be numbered by hundreds of thousands, and built in the worst possible manner, without arrangement or foresight. Had the plans of the great Wren, after the Fire, been followed, space would have been left for the increase of trade, business, and numbers which he seems to have anticipated. But the old channels of communication in the City are the worst in Europe, those of Cologne perhaps excepted. The delays, inconvenience, and dangers to which they give rise are becoming every day more formidable, and must be remedied. Our old streets must be widened or new ones driven through dense masses of bricks and mortar, districts crowded by poor inhabitants, who will infallibly reduce other districts to the same condition of dirt and disease, by providing themselves with dwellings, unless, which would be far wiser, and more profitable too, some of our superabundant capital be applied to building, along with the houses and shops for the more wealthy, a class of dwellings suited to the means of those whom improvement dispossesses of their wretched, but only homes.

To congratulate ourselves, when we have destroyed them, on having razed to the ground a centre and resort of crime, is quieting the public conscience by the semblance of an excuse for any exertion beyond what is necessary to benefit ourselves. Much vice there is in such places, but it is that sort of vice which is everywhere the accompaniment of destitution: the people suffer under it rather than create it. We have no right to justify our crusade against it by indiscriminately charging all poverty with criminality. The real, active, dangerous criminals of a great capital are rarely poor; they will much more frequently be found well lodged, and rioting in extravagance, than bearing the ills of the dwellers in these refuges of want. When, therefore, we drive forth those who must lodge somewhere, it would be as well to ask where they can go? We have capital enough to build a whole town in a year, if the speculation would pay; and it only has to be proved that a fair return might be made in the shape of the rents, which even the poorest of the unhoused must give (and the poorest, in proportion to their miserable accommodation, pay the highest), to set enterprise at work in supplying the voids we are creating. It is in this direction that a great social experiment has yet to be made.

#### LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

In another page will be found detailed the great pageant of this memorable day in Civic history. The illustration upon the preceding day, however, represents what may be termed an *Episode* in the spectacle.

On the morning of the memorable Ninth of November, it has been customary for the Stationers' Company to attend the Lord Mayor, in their superbly gilt barge, to Westminster; and to cross the River in their barge to Lambeth Palace. On their arrival, certain members of the household of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury come on board the barge, and bring with them hot spiced ale, buns and cakes, and a quantity of wine, wherewith the worthy "Stationers" are regaled. The potatoes are not served in glasses, but in small wooden bowls, with handles; they are termed "Sack-cups," and are provided for the occasion by the Beadle of the Stationers' Company. At a certain period of the year, the Company present to the Archbishop of Canterbury copies of the several Almanacks printed by them.

There are certain fees paid by the Company on the Ninth of November: for, in the Payments in the Second Report from the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, we find the following entry:—

Paid the Archbishop of Canterbury's Servants on Lord Mayor's Day, viz.:	
Gentleman	£1 1 0
Butler, 21s.; Servant, 10s. 6d.	1 11 6

Paid the Bargemaster his Bill on that Day	2 12 6
Paid the Hall-keeper her Bill on that Day	3 19 0
Paid Mr. Gilbert, for Music on that Day	12 3 2
Paid Mr. Wells, for Coach-hire	3 18 0
Paid Mr. Holden, for ditto	1 17 3

These appointments are requisite to enable the Company to "attend my Lord Mayor" with fitting state. After the visit to Lambeth Palace, "the Stationers" rejoin the Lord Mayor at Westminster, and thence the golden flotilla returns to Blackfriars.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The medical congress to which I drew your attention a few weeks since, convened their first meeting on the 3rd. Three thousand doctors, apothecaries, surgeons, veterinarians, &c., &c., were united in one fatal body at the Hotel de Ville. The incursion of the Goths into the four fields of southern Europe could not have been more alarming. Imagine these three thousand M.D.'s armed with prescriptions, senna, colocintida, scammony, and gamboge—with lancets, tourniquets, pestles, and mortars, and other fell ensigns of their craft poured out upon a population; the very idea is sufficient to create insanity. One M. Latour opened the meeting with a discourse as verbose as Dr. Johnson, and as lengthy as a President's Message; the object of which was to explain to the diplomatized auditors the necessity of a permanent commission, and the powers which were entrusted to their watchful keeping being considered an almost divine right. He adverted strongly to the known politeness of his medical brothers, quite oblivious to the unpoliteness of having all the talk to himself. After divers and sundry eulogiums passed on all doctors—past, present, and future—the young Hippocrates finished by announcing himself as Secretary-General of the Physicking Congress. After him, M. Serres, seated and with his hat fixed tightly on his caput, read a discourse, the excellence of which consisted in not a soul present paying it the slightest attention. There is to be another act of this drama acted to-morrow, of which I will send you as graphic a report as my pen can afford. I think the affair will turn out a mere speculation; the quiet thinking people seem already to consider it an ill-acted farce.

It is said that there has been submitted to the Government an invention which has caused a most vivid impression amongst the high functionaries of the State. The inventor is a German, and I am told the secret was originally offered to the King of Prussia. The invention is certainly calculated to inspire alarm when the incalculable results are taken into consideration—not only in State affairs, but mercantile, and all the solicitudes of domestic intercourse. It consists in the imitation in the most marvellous manner of every description of written document, in ancient or modern character, bank notes, &c., that the most practised eye cannot distinguish the copy from the original. What is most surprising is, that the author of this invention can, in a comparatively short time, produce more than a hundred copies—indeed, in as short a time as a printer could compose and print the documents. M. de V— sent to the inventor an old deed to copy, which, in the opinion of the best judges in such matters, offered apparently insuperable difficulties. In less than two hours fifty copies were produced, which it was impossible to distinguish from the original. At the bottom of the document were many written signatures, in different inks—all were perfectly imitated. A bank note was then sent: soon after were produced twenty fac-similes; the original note being placed among them—no difference could be discovered between the false and the real Simon Pures. The danger of such an invention not only menaces the safety of States, but every social transaction. The Government has wisely, it is said, purchased the secret at a million and a half of francs.

Your railway mania in London is generally confined to the male portion of the community—you have your Stags, but here we have not only Stags but Does. The scene is curious here about twelve o'clock—for that is the hour at which the *Play* begins. Here are assembled in crowds gamblers in petticoats, in dress hats, and in humble straw; fine ladies and gay grisettes; servants *en proprietaires*, to whom the entrance to the Temple of the Bourse is interdicted. Men pass and repass, and penetrate into the sanctuary, bearing their intelligence, and procuring their signatures to bonds ready drawn. Neither rain, nor sun, nor staring, nor ill-flavoured jests from the passers by, can turn them from the business of the moment. Nearly all the jobbing is effected with ready money; the motto is, "Hand to hand." It is a small Exchange, in which is followed at a distance the passions of the Bourse. It has its money changers and its brokers on a small scale; the ladies, with whom stock and shares have become a passion, still have the prudence to secure the services of a friend, perhaps a father or a brother, or an agent to whom they entrust their money, that the *bond fide* nature of the transaction may be legally secured. The speculators hastening to subscribe to all the companies are prodigious; each day sees the birth of a new line, and the scenes which are hourly taking place are curious and amusing. An amateur in railway shares presented himself a few days since at one of the company's offices; he had forgotten his spectacles—he could not see to sign—he begged the friend who accompanied him to render him the necessary service of signing for a hundred shares. His friend seized the pen, and signed for a hundred thousand in lieu of one hundred, and for a reference he wrote—His Majesty Louis Philippe.

##### FRANCE.

The Paris papers just now are much occupied with discussions upon the comparative strength of the English and French navies. Among the journals that have taken up this question are the *Débats*, to speak the sense of Government; the *Presse*, reported to be under the influence of a certain coterie at the Tuilleries and of Count Moie; and *La Flotte*, which rumours states to be under the direct and personal control and direction of his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville.

The *Débats* demonstrates the relative positions of France and England in commercial affairs. The *Presse* contends for the increase and creation of all the elements necessary to the subjugation of British maritime power. *La Flotte* sums up its statements and hopes in these very significant terms:—

1. That the French Navy is numerically about one-third of that of Great Britain.
2. That this immense inequality is, moreover, greatly increased by the great number of three deckers which the English possess.
3. That the number of vessels upon the stocks is nearly the same in both countries.
4. That our neighbours are far from having any advantage over us as regards the construction of first-class vessels and frigates.
5. That they are incontestably superior to us as regards the construction of inferior vessels, such as corvettes, brigs, schooners, &c.
6. That if the artillery on board our (the French) vessels is in general as well disposed as that on board the English ships, there are some notable improvements to be made on board all our vessels, by arranging our guns so as to be used either when giving chase or when in retreat, and also in the manner in which our vessels are equipped.

The Duchess d'Aumale was, on Monday, safely delivered of a prince. Private letters from Paris state that the crisis in the Share Market has already been productive of many suicides. Two causes are stated to have given rise to so rash a proceeding—the one the immense losses sustained; the other the inability of persons of small income, or who are engaged in trade, to meet their engagements in consequence of their money being tied up.

The question as to the changes in the French Ministry, in consequence of the retirement of Marshal Soult from the office of Minister of War, is at length set at rest. The *Moniteur* publishes two Royal Decrees on the subject, the first of which is to the following effect:—

Marshal Soult, Duke de Dalmatie, having represented to us, to our very great regret, the impossibility, in his state of health, of continuing the functions of Minister Secretary of State of War, and being desirous of preserving the co-operation of his talents and long experience in affairs, we have ordained and do ordain as follows:—Marshal Soult, Duke de Dalmatie, ceasing his functions as Minister Secretary of State of War, will retain the Presidency of our Council of Ministers.

A second ordinance, of the same date, appoints Lieutenant-General Moline de St. Yon Minister of War; a third appoints the Baron Martineau des Cheneux Under Secretary of State of the War Department; a fourth raises General Moline de St. Yon to the dignity of the peerage; and a fifth appoints General Baron Gazan Director of the personnel and military operations of the Ministry of War, in place of General Moline de St. Yon, and Major-General Count de la Rue Director of the Affairs of Algeria, in place of M. Vauclille, who has given in his resignation.

The latest news from Algeria is of the 5th instant, and is by no means of a satisfactory character. The *Moniteur Algérien* has the following:—"The troops under the immediate command of the Governor-General effected on the 27th Oct. a very large razzia on the insurgent tribes south of Tiaret and Teniet-el-Haâd. A column of cavalry and infantry proceeded against the rebels who had fled, and fell in with them after two night marches. Large numbers of cavalry and a considerable quantity of booty of all kinds, remained in our hands. The enemy, who had at first made a vigorous resistance, fled, leaving nearly 300 dead on the ground. Our losses are insignificant, in comparison with so great a result. Thus, ten days after leaving Algiers, the troops under the orders of the Marshal were striking energetic blows at a distance of 90 leagues from this place, and showing the tribes that they may be reached at whatever distance they may be. We learn by the last courier from the west, that an Aga of the Sbêahs, Si-Mohammed Bel Hadj, who was very devoted to us, has been assassinated in the middle of the market of the Krammis. The assassins fled to the mountains. The body of the Aga was carried to Orleansville by the horse-men who had accompanied him. This is a severe loss, for Si-Mohammed was as devoted and active as he was intelligent and brave. Colonel St. Arnaud, who had proceeded to the west, to support General de Bourjolly against the Flittas, will not delay the chastisement of the authors of this crime. Bou-Maza has taken advantage of the removal of this officer to return to the Dabra, and renew the agitation which had manifested itself amongst the tribes at the east of Orleansville, on the banks of the Chélif. The Kabyle tribes of the circle of the Dellys remain perfectly tranquil."

##### BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chambers were opened by King Leopold on Tuesday, with the usual formalities. His Majesty, in his Speech, after stating that he continued to preserve favourable relations with Foreign Powers, stated that negotiations were in progress for extending Belgian commerce. His Majesty proceeded to say:—

"The general situation of commerce and industry is satisfactory. Several branches of national riches have recovered the prosperity which they had lost. The Government does not neglect any means of attenuating the effects of the *malaise* from which the linen trade is still suffering.

"The agricultural interest continues to be the object of the constant at-

tention of the Government. The corn harvest has been on the whole a good one; and although one of the most valuable articles of consumption for the poorer classes has been in a great part destroyed, the resolutions which you have adopted during your extraordinary session have already led to favourable results. They will alleviate the effects of that visitation, and, moreover, afford the means of providing for the wants of the operative classes, by encouraging useful public works."

The next topic referred to the Fine Arts. His Majesty said:—"The exhibition of the Fine Arts has maintained the Belgian school in the rank assigned it by the admiration of the country, and the just appreciation of it by neighbouring nations. I indulge in the pleasing hope that the national exhibitions, which will take place in 1847, will show that our industry has made further progress."

The only other passage of interest was the following:—"Ever since the national Railways have reached the French and German frontiers, the conveyance of goods and passengers, and the amount of the receipts, have rapidly and unceasingly progressed. The results obtained this year have surpassed my expectation. Your last session was distinguished towards its close by the vote of several projects of Railways and Canals. The favourable reception given to foreign capitalists has led to many demands for the concession of lines. Some of those demands, after being examined, will be submitted to your deliberation."

##### SPAIN.

Letters from Spain give an account of another and unsuccessful attempt at insurrection at Valencia, on the 3d inst. A sergeant and twenty-five soldiers in the barracks of San Francisco, revolted, attacked the guard, and wounded three officers. They then proceeded to another barracks, having been joined by some of the populace, but they were repulsed there and fled. Eighteen soldiers and some of the populace were afterwards arrested. Tranquillity was restored, but General Roncali declared the town and province in a state of siege, and convoked a court-martial for the trial of the rebels. The soldiers who revolted belonged to the regiment of Girona, which has long been suspected of disaffection to the Government.

##### THE WEST INDIA MAIL.

The *Avon* arrived at Southampton on Monday, with the West India mails. Our news from the West Indies is favourable, though scanty. The weather was fine, and an abundant supply of rain in most places. The sugar crops were looking well. The best description of coffee would yield badly, having suffered more by the drought than the ordinary and inferior qualities, which are less damaged.

The Hill Coolies continue to give great satisfaction to their employers. Everything was quiet in Mexico when the *Avon* left, but matters looked somewhat warlike.

#### POLICE.

##### ALLEGED MURDER AND MUTINY ON BOARD THE SHIP "TORY."

On Tuesday night, on the arrival of the ship *Tory* in the West India Dock, Mr. James Evans, jun., an inspector of Thames police, and other officers, went on board, and took into custody seventeen of the crew, who were charged with mutiny and murder. One man, named *Joseph Morris*, who had been shot in the knee during the disturbance on board, and who has ever since been confined to his hammock, was conveyed by the Thames police to the *Dreadnought* Hospital ship. The others were lodged in the Poplar station-house for the night.

On Wednesday, the prisoners were examined on the charge at the THAMES POLICE OFFICE. They answered to their names as follows:—*Franklin Tucker, Julian Cordelo, William Benton, David Johnson, William Beresford, William Dunn, Thomas Gair, John Allison, Thomas Lee, Andrew Nelson, Barry Yelverton, Stephen Cone, James Blackdon, and Robert Thompson.*

Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, and Mr. Hawley, clerk to Crowder and Maynard, solicitors, conducted the prosecution.

The case is involved in a vast deal of mystery. After the prisoners had been arraigned, in and about the dock, the magistrate's attention was particularly called to the prisoner Gair, who was in a very weak state. His face was terribly disfigured, and the right side of it was covered with a cloth extending from the top of his head to his neck. He has lost the sight of his right eye, and has received other injuries of a serious nature.

Mr. Clarkson stated the case for the prosecution. He charged the 16 men at the bar with a conspiracy to run away with the ship *Tory*, on her passage from Hong Kong to London, under circumstances that made the crime piracy by law. It would also be his painful duty to implicate some of the prisoners in a charge of murder.

Captain George Johnston, the commander of the *Tory*, was the first witness called. He is a mild-looking man, and laboured under nervous excitement. He was under examination for two hours. He stated that the *Tory* was a ship of 608 tons burden, and belonged to Mr. Duncan of Liverpool, from which port she sailed in the summer of 1844, on a voyage to Bombay and Hong Kong. She was navigated on the voyage from Hong Kong to London by a crew of 26 men and boys. William Rambert was the first mate, and William Mars was the second mate. Both mates were dead; one had jumped overboard and drowned himself, and the other was murdered. A man named Thomas Renson was also dead. Nothing particular occurred on the homeward voyage from Hong Kong, until she fell in with a French ship, the *Auven*, in about 50 deg., S. latitude, when he had occasion to send the chief mate and others to the French vessel in a boat to obtain a supply of water and provisions, of which they had begun to run short. On their return the boat was damaged, and something took place relating to it of no particular moment. Next day he was informed by Barry Yelverton, one of the apprentices, that a plot was laid to take his life.

Mr. Broderip: Why, that is one of the prisoners. Mr. Clarkson: Yes, sir. It may be necessary to state that, on the ship reaching port, she was placed in the charge of the Coast Guard officers, who remained with her until she came into dock, and it was considered necessary that the whole of these men should be given into custody; but it will, no doubt, be found, in the course of the inquiry, that there are great distinctions to be made in their guilt, and that two or three of them may be absolved altogether.

The Captain then proceeded, and stated that French, as well as Yelverton, informed him that the crew had sharpened their knives, with the intention of taking his life. He immediately made French the boatswain of the ship, took him away from the people forward, to prevent his being tampered with, and directed him to keep in the after part of the ship. He then sent for the chief mate, and put some questions. He found the chief mate knew something of the plot; and soon after he had left the cabin, he was informed he had gone to the fore part of the ship, to instigate the men to revolt. He sent after him twice, but finding he would not come aft, he sent Alexander Sinclair, the carpenter, who was true to him from first to last, and French, to bring him aft. They found him in the lower forecastle among the men, and, in consequence of a report made to him, that he had been stirring up the men to mutiny, he put him in irons. He was immediately afterwards informed by Franklin Tucker, and by French, that the chief mate had been forward, and dragged the men out of their berths, for them to come aft, and kill him.

Mr. Broderip: You have rambled a good deal. Now, be careful, sir. Am I to understand that two men gave you that information?

Captain Johnston: Yes, sir. The witness, after some other disjointed statement, said he learned from Tucker and French that the principal part of the crew were armed against him, and intended to run away with the ship. The carpenter and the boatswain saved his life. In consequence of the report made to him, he put three men, named Thomas Lee, Thomas Renson, and Stephen Cone in irons, and placed two men as sentinels, one at the cabin-door and the other on the top of the companion leading to the cabin, and armed each of them with a musket and a bayonet fixed to the end of it. Johnson and Thompson were the sentinels, and he selected them, believing them to be trustworthy. The greater portion of the crew came aft with bolts and bars in their hands, and said they would fire upon French and Sinclair if they did not come forward again. The men were ordered to retrace their steps, but they rushed aft on to the poop with a view of releasing the three men in irons, but did not succeed. The chief mate took the musket from Johnson, and said he would drive it through him (the captain), and Johnson acknowledged that, after the mate had jumped overboard and committed suicide.

Mr. Broderip: Are you conscious of doing any acts of unkindness, or behaving ill to the mate and crew before this, to cause them to revolt?

Captain Johnston said, he always acted kindly to his crew, and had no disturbance with them previously. His ship and the cargo were worth £80,000, and he had a heavy charge upon him. After the disturbance on the 24th ult., off the Island of Ascension, everything went on quietly. The men implicated the whole of the disturbance to the chief mate, and said they would do their duty. Everything went on well for about thirty-five days, till he made the Island of Fayal, when he observed a suspicious intimacy springing up between Mars, the second mate, who had succeeded the chief mate, and the people, but no open violence. He liberated Renson, Lee, and Cone from their irons two or three days after the rest of the crew had returned to their duty, and there was no man under restraint till the ship reached Fayal, on the 19th of October, when another mutiny took place. He had occasion to go ashore, and, having his suspicions of the second mate, he directed the carpenter to be very particular and keep the ship near the harbour. He went ashore to obtain provisions.

Mr. Broderip: You are about to relate a second case of mutiny. Be particular and narrate the circumstances in the order in which they occurred.

Captain Johnston said he made a full report of the mutiny to the British Consul at Fayal, who advised him to bring the ship to an anchor, and secure the crew. He tried to do so, but there were baffling light winds, which kept the vessel knocking about the island for two days, and he could obtain no seamen at Fayal. While he was speaking to the Consul, one of the boys who came ashore in the boat told him, that the men who rowed from the ship to the shore had all left the boat. He returned towards the place where he left the boat, and found Johnson very drunk, and he saluted him in a very familiar manner, and sung out, "Hulloo, Captain Johnston, hulloo." He desired him to go quietly into the boat, and he did so. The other men who formed the crew of the boat were, Cone, Renson, and Lee, who were all more or less drunk, and two boys. On returning to the vessel in the offing he called Mars, then acting as chief mate, to witness the condition of the men. On the following day French informed him, that Mars was in



private conversation with a portion of the crew who intended to rise upon him (the captain) and murder him, and those who would not join them. He sent for the men aft, and lectured them, and told them to mind what they were about. He then sent for Mars, who had no sooner entered the cabin than he seized him (the captain) by the throat, and during a struggle he had with him, tore a piece of flesh out of his hand. Mars also cut his head with a bayonet. He struck Mars on the head in return, and sent him out of the cabin. French came to him and said he would withhold nothing. That was before Mars left the cabin. French said, that on the night the ship was off the island of Ascension, Mars came on deck to relieve the first mate, and asked him if he saw the land yet, and on the chief mate replying in the negative, Mars said, "If you don't see the land before ten o'clock the captain is a dead man." French also informed him, that the chief mate incited Gair, and said to him, "Tom, the captain is not going to starve us, and we must stand together."

Mr. Broderip: Before you go any further, will you inform me how Gair became wounded in that dreadful manner.

Captain Johnston: He got a blow from the butt end of a pistol from French, and one of the boys fired a pistol in his face.

Mr. Broderip asked Captain Johnston if he was to understand that he charged all the prisoners with piracy?

Captain Johnston replied all but the Italian.

After some discussion the Italian was ordered to leave the dock, but it was afterwards suggested that he might be implicated in the charge of murder, and it was ultimately agreed that he should be forthcoming at the next examination.

The Italian, a stout sun-burnt mariner, said, in broken English, that he was quite innocent of being mutinous, that he always did his duty, and that he would tell the truth. If he knew anything against his shipmates or the captain he would say it regardless of the consequences.

Alexander Sinclair, the carpenter of the ship, was next called, and he answered many of the questions put to him as vaguely as the captain. On being asked if, from what he had observed, he believed the crew intended to seize the ship and sacrifice the life of the master, he said that no commander could have permitted such conduct. He could not tell how Mars came by his death. There was an attempt at mutiny at the island of Ascension; but he was not aware of a revolt at Plymouth. He was on deck when the captain was wounded, and had never seen the injury.

The prisoners then received the usual caution from the Magistrate.

Tucker said he should at present say nothing. Burton said he was one of the men pulled out of his berth and told to come aft to secure the cabin doors, as the captain was coming forward to take his life. The first and second mate pulled him out of his berth. He said he was as happy to die in his berth as on deck. "As for any charges," continued the prisoner, emphatically, "begging your worship's pardon and forgiveness, I am innocent of them, as I have to appear before the awful tribunal of God, who knows the secrets of all hearts." David Johnson was silent, and William Beresford said he had nothing to speak about; he had done his duty, and was no mutineer. Dunn was next called upon. He is a fine young man, and was cook of the ship. He said he went down into the cabin at the commencement of the row, and the statements that were down in the log-book were all false. The captain had been in a state of intoxication every row that occurred, and there were two female passengers in attendance to prove it.

Hue, one of the women referred to, exclaimed "Yes, that is true—the captain was repeatedly drunk."

Thomas Lee was next called on, and he said that on the 23d of September, at daylight, he saw a French barque on the weather bow. The chief mate ordered the hands to take in the larboard studding-sail, and the yards were braced up. They stood for the barque, cleared away the boats, and went on board the Frenchman and obtained provisions, then hoisted the boat in and made sail again. That day the allowance of water was increased from one to two pints. The captain and mate then went down into the cabin, and sat down drinking all day. At nine o'clock he was in the larboard watch, and the captain came on deck and ordered all the larboard watch aft. The watch did not stay to put on their clothes, but went aft. The captain was armed with a sword, and the mates with bayonets. The captain said, "You rascals, you have sharpened your knives to take my life." The three men nearest the captain were himself, Cone, and Renson, since killed by the captain, and he ordered the carpenter to put them in irons, and they were secured with handcuffs and leg irons. About every two or three hours, while he and his shipmates were in irons, the captain came to them armed with a cutlass. On the 25th, the captain took the shackles off the best bower anchor and shackled them round each of their necks, and hoisted Renson and Lee into the maintop, and Cone into the mizen-top. They were lashed down to the tops. Just before four o'clock in the morning of the 26th, the captain was cutting the chief mate about, and the chief mate came into the maintop and tried to get the shackles off their necks. The captain sung out for him to come down, and he went down the main stay, and the captain began cutting him again with the cutlass he had in his hand. The mate ran away aft and jumped over the larboard quarter. The captain did not use much effort to save him. The sails were shook up in the wind a little, and the ship then kept her course. The captain took him and his shipmates out of irons the same afternoon.

The wounded man, Gair, on being called upon, and who previously appeared in a fainting condition, rallied a little, and throwing himself back in his chair, said he would state how he was wounded. Last Friday night he was in irons in the lower fore-castle, and the captain, who was drunk, sent for him into the cabin, and ordered him to go on his knees. He did so, and the captain said he would have his life, and then cut at him about the head with his cutlass, and at the same time ordered French to load his pistol and fire at him, and threatened to take his life if he did not. The man, to preserve his own life, fired into his face several times with a loaded pistol. After the captain had cut at him some time, orders were given to pump ship. After being at the pumps about five minutes, he was ordered down into the cabin again, and the captain again commenced cutting at him; and after he had amused himself in that way for some time he was taken into the fore-castle, bleeding profusely from his wounds, and his face disfigured from the discharges of powder into it. He was put in irons again, and he became insensible, and was so for some time.

Barry Yelverton, a tall youth, one of the apprentices of the ship, was next called upon. He is a respectable and very intelligent lad, and his statement made an extraordinary sensation. It appeared that some of the men complained of the treatment they endured, and were determined, on reaching the island of Ascension, to hoist a signal (a blue shirt on the foreyard), and bring the officers of one of her Majesty's ships on board, an intimation at the same time being given that those who would not complain of the captain's treatment would have a very uncomfortable time of it during the remainder of the passage. He then gave an account of the boarding of the French barque, and said the captain abused the chief mate for injuring the boat. The chief mate turned round and said, if it were not for his wife and family he would jump overboard. During the afternoon there was another quarrel between the captain and mate; and after that the captain called all the apprentices into the cabin, and asked them if their lives were in danger? The captain sent for a great portion of the crew, and asked them what they knew about a mutiny? and Curtis and Burton said that the two mates had hauled them out of their berths to come aft and secure the captain. Mars was then sent for, and put in irons; and the captain said he would cut an inch off him every half hour, and did so.

Mr. Broderip warned the youth to be cautious in what he said. Did he mean to say the captain cut the second mate in the way he represented?

The Prisoner: He did cut him with the cutlass most cruelly. He cut a piece off his head half the size of my hand. (This statement produced a thrill of horror in court, which was very audibly expressed.) The lad continued as follows:—The captain, sir, took Mr. Mars into his own cabin, his own place; he got a strand and a heaver; what he did there with him I cannot say, but we could hear him sing out, as if he was choking. The captain then brought him into the principal cabin again, and set him at the cabin door, and sat on the locker heads himself, and kept pitching the cutlass at him. The cutlass sometimes stuck in his skull, and sometimes in his breast. The prisoner then went on at great length to detail other circumstances, from which it appeared that the captain had been tampering with the apprentices to give a false colouring to the transaction, and particularly as related to the murder of Mars; and that, in order to get all the prisoners in the court implicated, and prevent any one of them becoming witnesses for the other, he concocted the disturbance at Plymouth, and told French to fire away pistols at the men.

Cone and others, in their defence, alleged that the captain was constantly intoxicated after visiting the French barque, and that he had cut several men with a cutlass in a most barbarous manner. They also alleged that it was to escape the tyranny of the captain that the chief mate threw himself overboard.

Mr. Broderip exhorted the inspector to pay great attention to this important and extraordinary case. He would give no opinion on the guilt or innocence of any parties; but this case must undergo a most searching inquiry. The prisoners were then formally remanded for a week.

The female passengers, who felt disappointed at not being called, said they should attend next week to give evidence in favour of the prisoners.

**THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.**—A Privy Council will be held at Windsor Castle on Thursday next, the 20th inst., when a proclamation will be agreed upon for further proroguing Parliament from the 27th to an early day in January, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

**OPENING THE PORTS.**—On Tuesday evening a very numerous meeting of the Parishioners of St. Paul's, Covent garden, was held in the vestry-room, to petition the Queen for the admission of foreign corn and provisions, duty free, at which, resolutions, expressing the feelings of the meeting, that it was their duty as men and as Christians, to endeavour by every means to avert the coming danger of threatened famine, and that the most effective means would be to open the ports, were passed, and a petition to the Queen, to that effect, agreed upon. Similar meetings have been held in different parts of the country.

On the estate of Lady Headly, within a few miles of Tralee, a woman named Julia Hickey died on the 4th instant, having attained the advanced age of 112 years. She retained full possession of her faculties up to the early part of the present year. There are now living of her descendants 84 grand-children, 160 great grand-children, and four great great grand-children.

## IRELAND.

## THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Association on Monday was remarkable for a speech of an exciting, if not violent character, from Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P. He commenced it by handing in several large sums of money intrusted to him by Catholic priests in Askeaton and other places in the county of Limerick, and, having thus supplied a text, proceeded to descant upon the poverty of Ireland—the famine which was apprehended. He said he shared in the feeling of despondency which prevailed in and which had shed a gloom over the country. He could not conceal from himself the awful calamity impending over it, which nothing but the interposition of Providence could avert. He did not allude to the threatened calamity with the view to encourage the sentiment of despair; for he called upon the Irish nation to show themselves worthy of the high character they were seeking to obtain among the nations of the earth. (Hear, hear.) He called upon them to exhibit firmness, foresight, and resolution, such as the exigency required. He hoped that in no case likely to arise they would ask for English charity. (Cheers.) There was still enough of food for the population, and until it was all exhausted he hoped there was not a man in Ireland who would ask a subscription from England. (Hear, hear.) They were recently told by the London press that if they asked the English people for assistance, and obtained it, they would be obnoxious to the charge of ingratitude if they did not abandon their attempt to recover their national Legislature. (Hear, hear.) They should, therefore, prepare to meet any calamity that might arise, like men worthy and desirous of freedom. Never were the people of Ireland made to feel the necessity of a domestic Legislature so completely as at the present crisis. He told the Government they would commit a sin against God, and a crime against man, if they did not call Parliament together before Christmas to consider the state of this country. (Hear.) They ought to tax the property of Ireland for the protection of the people, and they ought to begin by taxing the absentees. (Cheers.) For his part he felt satisfied the resident gentry of Ireland would do their duty in this exigency, but he was not content with the men who attended Newmarket, who resided at Brighton and in the continental towns, who cared little for the condition of their Irish tenantry. Mr. O'Brien, in continuation, said: The bloodhounds of the English press were hallooing for coercion against the Irish people—they called for the suppression of the Repeal Association. He told them, for one, he defied them. (Great cheering.)

A Voice: France and America. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell.—I beg that man may be turned out at once. (Uproar, in the course of which the man was turned out.) I interrupted my friend—continued Mr. O'Connell—because I know there are spies abroad, and we must place ourselves out of their power. There has been a paper distributed in the northern parts of this county, intended to incite the assassination of the landlords. I had the paper sent to the Castle by Mr. Arkins, but no steps had been yet taken to arrest the persons distributing these papers.

Mr. O'Brien proceeded. He would add another word in reference to that topic. He would warn the Government of England not to make an attempt at coercion. At no part of her history was England in greater danger than at present. He would not speak of the elements of danger which existed in her Constitution, both domestic and colonial. (Hear, hear.) He spoke of her position in reference to her foreign power. At this moment she had not in the universal world one friend amongst the nations of the earth. (Cheers.) Opposite her shores, within a few leagues of her coast, she had a rival nation, whose chief joy would be to encounter her in arms. (Hear.) That nation had an armed force, possessing every military equipment, unrivalled in power, amounting to 400,000 men, which was supported by a national militia of about a million of armed men; and, as soon as Louis Philippe was no more, an aspiring Prince could not establish his dynasty more firmly in the hearts and affections of the French people than by going to war with England. (Protracted cheers.) England's naval supremacy was no more. Steam had altered the relation of states to each other as regarded maritime warfare. Now, as regarded steam-vessels, the French were very nearly equal in number and force to the English (hear, hear); but the French steam fleet could burn every coast town in England (cheers); and now, he asked his countrymen, what might not take place in the course of the coming year? Who had England to fall back upon, in the event of that calamity? He told her, the Irish people. (Great cheers.) The Irish people had, before now, protected England, and badly they were required. (Hear, hear.) The dangers he contemplated were not imaginary. The Irish people must be the protectors of the English empire, or the English empire would go to pieces. (Cheers.) Tell him not of coercion! At this moment Ireland controlled the destinies of the British empire. (Protracted cheers.) He did not allude to this topic with a view to excite hostility to England, but he wished to caution her as to her position. He concluded by telling England that it was to her interest to make friends with the people of Ireland, and sat down amidst a hurricane of applause.

Mr. D. O'Connell rose to hand in money, which done, he proceeded to address the meeting. He condemned the issuing of a commission as being too dilatory a measure, but warned the people against any act of violence to procure food. Some persons said that high prices would soon throw the ports open, but that was to raise the price of food to famine pitch—so high that the Irish peasant could not purchase it, and before the arrival of which other nations would have purchased up all the disposable corn in the markets. From these and other considerations the hon. gentleman declared the necessity of Repeal. The rent for the week was declared to be £300 17s. 6d.

**ANOTHER MURDER.**—The *Longford Journal* details the circumstances of a barbarous murder in that county. Three brothers, named Bergin, returning from Longford market on Saturday night, were attacked by a gang of fourteen fellows, who lay in wait for them, and so brutally used that one of them, William, died on the spot; the two remaining brothers were much injured. Two of the gang have been arrested, and committed to prison.

## THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

**EASTERN COUNTIES JUNCTION AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.**—The acting engineers have nearly completed their operations, and the plans and sections will be duly deposited, in accordance with the standing orders of Parliament. It is also understood that the negotiations which were entered into in the early part of this year with the Eastern Counties Railway Company, relative to a combination of interests between the two Companies, are likely to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, under arrangements intended to prove highly beneficial to both, and to secure for each a large amount of traffic. The Right Hon. the Earl of Mornington has become the Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Eastern Counties Junction and Southern Railway Company, and the Viscount Wellesley has become a member of the Provisional Committee.

**LONDON, SALISBURY, AND YEovil JUNCTION.**—A special general meeting of this company took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern, John Chapman, Esq., in the chair, who stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of amalgamating this company with the Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, and the Cornwall and Devon Central Railway Companies. Before he put the resolution to the meeting, he would mention that the capital of £1,500,000 had been subscribed for, and the deposit of 10 per cent. paid up. The plans and surveys were completed, and the company had every reason to expect the support of the South Western in the next session of Parliament. The Secretary then read two resolutions authorising the amalgamation, which were agreed to.

**THE LINE FROM SHOREHAM TO WORTHING.**—We understand that it is the intention of the London and Brighton Railway Company to open the line from Shoreham to Worthing on Monday next, should the weather continue favourable.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—INCREASE OF TRAFFIC.**—A great increase of traffic has taken place on the Great Western Line within the last four months, viz., in July, over the corresponding period of last year, £4429; in August, £7800; September, £6200; October, £7070. This will show an average increase of upwards of £6000 per month; but it is stated that the increase for the half-year ending in December next, will amount to not less than £80,000. This great increase of traffic has taken place, although some time since a very great reduction was made in the fares.

**NEW LINES ABANDONED.**—Amongst the railway companies which have notified the absolute or temporary abandonment of their undertakings are the following:—Direct London and Manchester, via Bedford, Railway Company; the Stourbridge, Dudley, and Birmingham Railway Company; the Salisbury and Dorsetshire Railway Company, and the Torquay and Newton Abbot Railway Company.

**AMALGAMATIONS.**—The Essex and Suffolk, and the Chelmsford and Bury Companies, have amalgamated, having amicably arranged their differences. The Southampton, Gosport, and Portsmouth Company have come to an arrangement with the Southampton, Manchester, and Oxford, on terms which are creditable and will be advantageous to both concerns.

## NEW RAILWAYS.

**YORK AND BRADFORD.**—This line is intended to take as direct a course as possible from Bradford to the city of York, which can be accomplished by proceeding by the way of Shipley, and passing near to Baildon, Esbolt, Guiseley, Yeadon, Otley, Poole, and Arthington, and there crossing the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, and thence continued in an easterly direction, via Harewood Bridge, Collingham, Linton, to Wetherby, where it will become connected with such railway from Leeds and Wetherby to York as may be sanctioned by Parliament during the ensuing session.

**LEEDS, MIDLAND, AND LINCOLNSHIRE JUNCTION.**—This line is intended to commence at Swinton, on the Midland Railway, and terminate at Retford by a junction with the London and York and Sheffield and Lincoln Railways.

**REGENT'S CANAL.**—The allotment letters in this line have been issued, and contain an announcement which might be imitated by other new companies with credit to themselves and to the comfort of the public, namely, "that the committee guarantee the return of the deposit, less a sum not exceeding 7s. 6d. per share, should the application to Parliament not succeed in the ensuing session."

## FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

**PARIS AND STRASBURG.**—According to the plans for this line, so far as regards its course over the ground in the neighbourhood of the Seine, the station will be near that of the Northern Railway. The engineer has traced it between the two streets of the Faubourgs of St. Denis and St. Martin.

One end will touch the Rue Neuve Chabrol, to the southward, where it will have its principal façade. On the northern side it will extend as far as the projected Rue des Abattoirs. The length will be 314 metres, the width 79, and the superficies 2 hectares 48 centaires. The form will be a parallelogram rectangle.

**THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.**—The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states that the first section of the Northern Railroad between Paris and Clermont, will, in all probability, be opened in the beginning of March, and the second, as far as Amiens, in the month of May.

## LOCOMOTIVES ON RAILWAYS.

(To the Editor.)

I noticed in your paper of last week a paragraph respecting the rise and progress of Railways. I take the liberty of informing you that you are considerably in error, although I am scarcely old enough to put you right. Of one thing, however, I am certain, viz.—that Locomotive Engines were used on three Railways in this neighbourhood (Gateshead), at least twelve or thirteen years before the Stockton and Darlington Railway was opened; and, in 1829, I believe a Locomotive Engine to have been first employed on the Killingworth Railway, a colliery, three or four miles N.E. of Newcastle; and, if I be not mistaken, it was in 1813. The first I ever saw was in 1818, at Lemington, four miles W. of Newcastle, where it had then been in operation a considerable time. It is singular that so much misapprehension prevails on a matter of such interest, and so comparatively rec. nt.

I should almost venture to suggest a monument to Mr. Chapman, at Killingworth. The Newcastle and Berwick Railway will pass within half a mile of the spot where the first Engine travelled on a Railway. GEO. PRINGLE.

## ELOPEMENT AND MARRIAGE OF LADY ADELA VILLIERS.

In part of our impression last week we announced the sudden disappearance from Brighton of Lady Adela Villiers, youngest daughter of the Earl of Jersey, on the previous Wednesday. It has been since ascertained that the lady was married on Thursday (last week), at Gretna Green, to Captain Ibbetson, of the 11th Hussars. As the circumstances connected with this occurrence have excited considerable interest, we lay before our readers some authentic particulars connected with it.

As soon as the departure of Lady Adela was discovered, her brother, the Hon. Captain Villiers, left Brighton in pursuit of her. It was, however, fruitless. Information reached the family from York that Lord Jersey's daughter and Captain Ibbetson breakfasted at the York station on Thursday (last week), and were married at Gretna in the afternoon of the same day. Captain Villiers passed through York on Friday morning in pursuit of the fugitives, but on learning what had occurred returned to town.

It appears that Captain Ibbetson and the lady arrived in London on the Wednesday evening. On that night, at a few minutes before nine o'clock, the hour for the departure of the York train, the parties were observed on the platform, and the gentleman, addressing one of the officials, requested to be accommodated with a *coupé* for himself and his fair companion, an act of attention which was immediately afforded.

On arriving at the York station of the North Midland Railway, they breakfasted in the refreshment room.

The fugitives reached Carlisle shortly after one o'clock on Thursday, having thus run a distance of upwards of four hundred miles between that hour and six o'clock on the previous evening. Here they entered the gallant Captain's carriage, and post horses having been furnished in a very few moments, the party dashed through the fine old city *en route* for "the Border."

To unlearned "Southrons" it may be interesting to know that "mine host of the Hall" unites the somewhat irreconcilable characters of Priest and Boniface in his own person. At the moment of the arrival of the fugitives he was presiding at a dinner, the guests at which consisted chiefly of a staff of engineers, who are just now pursuing their avocation in this hitherto peaceful neighbourhood. A very short interval occurred, however, before a person entered the room, who delivered what appeared to the guests to be a sort of mysterious message to the chairman, but which in reality was simply a summons to attend "a lady and gentleman who had just arrived from London, and were waiting his presence in 'the saloon' up stairs." With a promptitude which says much for the business habits of mine host, he immediately vacated his post at the head of the table, and forthwith proceeded to grant the desired interview.

The first introduction over, the gallant Captain, in the presence of his fair companion, inquired of the worthy host whether it was true that he himself "performed the ceremony of marriage when requested so to do?"

Mine host replied with great alacrity that he had done so for some years past, and should continue to act in a similar capacity, unless prevented by Lord Brougham, who, he believed had attempted some interference with his prerogative last year.

There appeared to be no inclination to doubt this fact on the part of the Lady Adela and her gallant companion; and Boniface, requesting permission to retire for a few moments, speedily returned attired in full canonicals.

The first procedure was to obtain the names of both parties, with a proper description of their respective residences. Here for an instant a difficulty was apprehended. Lady Adela confessed that at the moment she could only recollect three of her Christian names, though she believed she had more. Our host soon calmed her ladyship's misgivings, by declaring that all the names were not necessary, instancing a case where the same omission had been declared valid—that of the Prince de Capua, who, possessing a string of something like sixteen names, when asked to state them at Gretna, could only recollect about one half the number.

The names obtained, next came the question of witnesses. It was highly desirable that no party in the house should be requested to attest the marriage, who might by possibility have a knowledge of the principal actors. This was impressed upon mine host, who promptly remarked that the Carlisle postillions generally considered it their privilege to act as witnesses on similar occasions, adding, that if the gallant Captain had no objection, one of them would be a perfectly competent witness, while his own "better half" might be the second.

The proposition was at once entertained, and the parties alluded to were summoned to attend.

The clerical character was now altogether assumed by mine host, and the ceremony commenced by a declaration on the part of both her ladyship and the gallant officer, to the effect that they were single persons, and that they had come to Gretna freely and willingly, of their own accord, and without force. The first part of the ceremony was performed in the usual way.

The gallant Captain next took the left hand of his fair companion, and having placed the ring thereon, mine host joined their hands together, and declared the parties man and wife in the following terms:—"Forasmuch as this man and this woman have consented together before God and this people to be man and wife, by receiving this ring, I hereby declare them to be such in the presence of God and these witnesses."

The marriage was then recorded in the usual manner upon a printed form prepared for the purpose. As a good deal of curiosity may be supposed to prevail on the subject at this moment, we append a copy of the document, together with the signatures, exactly as they appear in the original:—

"Kingdom of Scotland, County of Dumfries, Parish of Gretna.

"These are to certify to all to whom these presents may come, that Charles Parke Ibbetson, of the parish of St. Pancras, London, in the county of Middlesex, and Adela Corisenda Villiers, of the parish of St. George, London, in the county of Middlesex, being now here present, and having declared themselves single persons, were this day married, after the manner of the laws of the Church of England, and agreeably to the laws of Scotland.

"As witness our hands at 'Gretna Hall,' this sixth day of November, 1845.

"Solemnised by J. LINTON.  
Witnesses, JANE LINTON. ROBERT COPLEY."

At four o'clock, the best horses the stable afforded were put to the carriage, and the Captain having, with a bounteous hand, satisfied all claims upon his purse, handed his youthful bride to her seat, and, springing into the carriage himself, the happy pair drove off together in the direction of Edinburgh.

Despite the inconvenience of amateur post-boys, and not very first-rate cattle, the party reached Langholm, a distance of sixteen miles, and the first stage upon the old road to Edinburgh, before six o'clock. Relays of horses were here provided at the Crown Inn, and our travellers again proceeded onwards, arriving about eight o'clock at Moss Paul, a lone hostelry, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, situated about midway between Gretna and Hawick. At this place they rested for the night, intending to proceed early the next morning on their way to Edinburgh. We believe they are now staying in that city.

Captain Ibbetson entered the 4th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Dragoon Guards as Cornet, 24th April, 1835, and in June, 1837, purchased a Lieutenancy in that regiment. He subsequently changed into the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own), in which regiment he holds the commission of a Captain of the date of June, 1843. We are not aware of the exact age of Captain Ibbetson, but he is stated to be about thirty. Her ladyship has numbered rather more than half as many years. Captain Ibbetson, we understand, is the eldest son of Henry Ibbetson, Esq., a proctor of long standing and extensive practice, and is much esteemed both in his regiment and in general society.

In closing this detail, a word should be said on the series of mishaps which befel Captain Villiers while in pursuit of his sister. The gallant officer left town by the four p.m. express train on Thursday, and alighted at Wolverton, on ascertaining that the train proceeded direct to Birmingham, without stopping at Rugby. From Wolverton, Captain Villiers proceeded to York by the third class or Parliamentary train, as it is called, that being the only one traversing the Derby line until the nine p.m. mail from London. On reaching York, the gallant officer endeavoured to procure a special engine, but could not obtain one, and he was, therefore, compelled to await the arrival of the nine p.m. London mail before he could proceed a mile further northwards. By this means Captain Villiers reached Carlisle about two o'clock on Friday, and Gretna within two hours subsequently, just one clear day after the departure of the newly married pair. As it was, Captain Villiers, having supplied himself with a copy of the certificate, communicated the result by letter to his noble parents, and subsequently returned to town.



## GRAND FESTIVITIES AT HAREWOOD HOUSE.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH.—PROCESSION OF TENANTRY, &amp;C.

The focal interest of the present Number of our Journal is, fortuitously, of a remarkable character. In the adjoining pages we have illustrated the glittering pageants and the magnificent hospitalities by which the inauguration of London's Chief Magistrate was commemorated on Monday last. This is, altogether, a state exhibition of the metropolis, the cost of which is, in great part, defrayed from the public purse; though, we should not omit, that one of the prime objects of its institution was to signalise private worth, and that honourable course by which merit rises, in this happy country, from the ranks of humble life to posts of administrative dignity and splendour.

Partaking alike of the hospitable spirit of "Old England," and running in the same joyous vein, are the Festivities we are now about to illustrate and describe to our readers. It need, however, scarcely be explained that they are a brilliant example of individual munificence and princely dispensation of the world's wealth, such as it has occasionally been our province to chronicle; but rarely do we remember an instance in which the enjoyment of the masses has been so studiously and successfully kept in view as in the Harewood Festivities. The seat of these rejoicings is the "ancestral home" of the noble house

of Harewood—a superb mansion, placed in a park of great extent and beauty, and presenting many sites and scenes especially adapted for an "Old English Festival"—in the splendid saloon, and the rustic glade; on the spacious green-sward or the circling course; and massive woods and groves, in themselves presenting lengthened vistas for giving effect to the processional pageants, and yielding an unlimited supply of material for picturesque decoration. The noble property lies near the village of Harewood, at about eight miles from Leeds, a place which good fortune has long stamped her own, and a locality in which the extent and prosperity of manufactures exercise a most beneficial effect upon agriculture. Thus, Harewood lies amidst the elements of enjoyment—in the refined resources of the large manufacturing town, and the more substantial appliances of rustic cheer.

The events which gave rise to the Festival were the Coming of Age, and Marriage, of Lord Viscount Lascelles, the eldest son of the present Earl of Harewood. His Lordship, on removing from his former residence, at Goldsborough, to Harewood, in October, 1844, was greeted with a "righte harts welcum" by his tenantry and many of the tradesmen of Leeds. We gather further from the *Leeds Intelligencer*, that, at the public dinner then given to the Noble Earl, he alluded to the coming of age of his eldest son, Lord Viscount Lascelles, on the 15th of

June, 1845, and promised that he would endeavour to manifest his sense of the hearty welcome he had received, by celebrating the attainment of his eldest son's majority in a fitting and becoming manner. The Noble Viscount having subsequently (on the 17th of July last) married Lady Elizabeth Joanna de Burgh, the daughter of the Most Noble Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, and grand-daughter of the late Right Hon. George Canning, it was determined to commemorate the two events—the coming of age and the marriage—simultaneously. The time fixed was from the 4th to the 9th of November instant, and we shall now proceed to illustrate and describe the principal scenes of the style in which the Noble Earl has redeemed his generous promise.

## FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY.

A battery of eight carronades was fired at eight o'clock in the morning from a slight eminence to the north of the House, in announcement of the opening of the joyous proceedings. These carronades were subsequently fired at intervals; and the bells of the parish church, which is sweetly embowered in a secluded nook in Harewood Park, were rung merrily during the day.

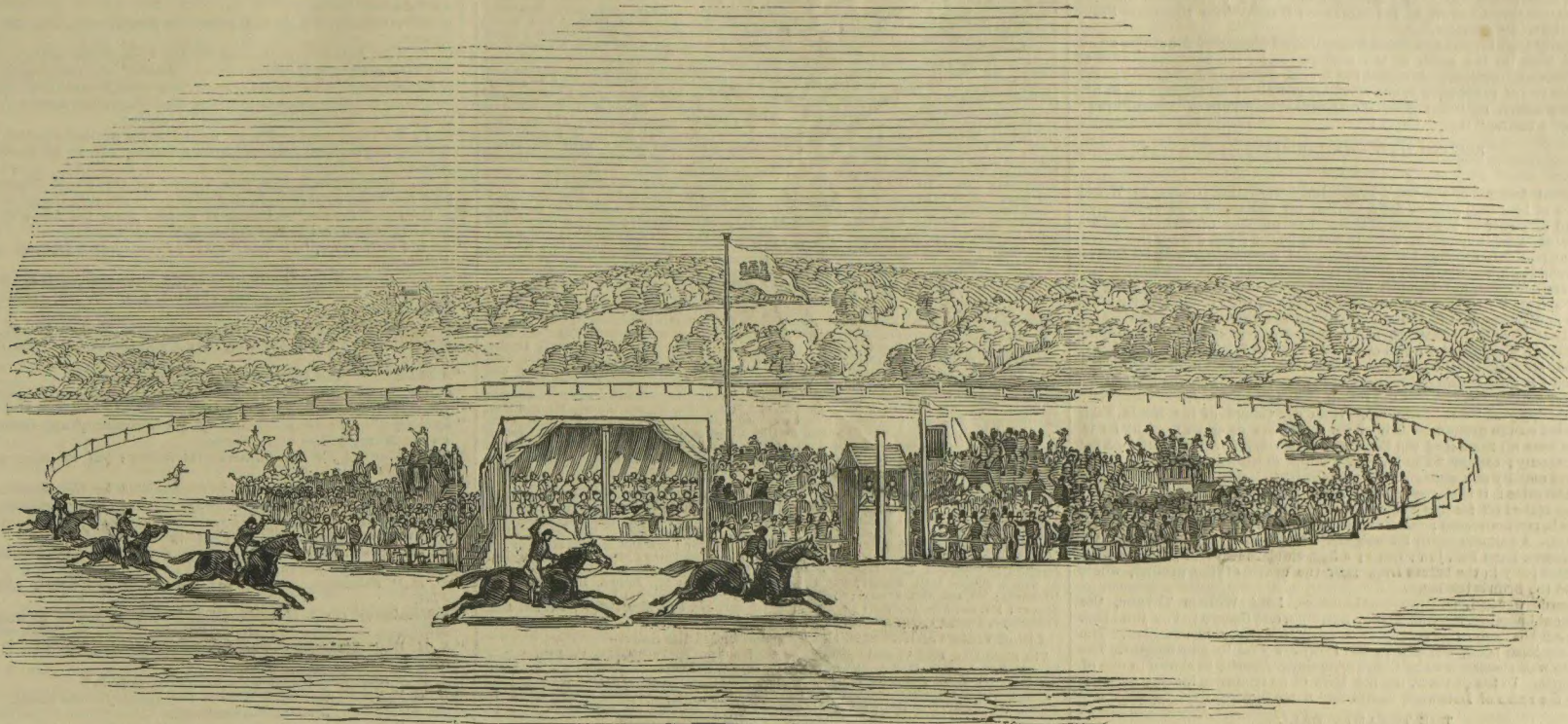
A very fine Scotch bullock, weighing upwards of fifty stones, was roasted at a spit erected for the purpose, at the northern part of the Park, and afterwards cut up into small portions, and distributed to the multitude. The bullock was



RUSTIC SPORTS IN THE PARK.—NORTH VIEW OF HAREWOOD HOUSE.



## GRAND FESTIVITIES AT HAREWOOD HOUSE.



RACES AT WHEAT CROFT.—COL. THOMPSON'S "HAMLET" WINNING THE LASCELLES CUP.

put to spit on Monday morning about ten o'clock, and was taken down on the day following at noon.

In different parts of the grounds were placed several butts of "good brown October," brought from their long secure depository—the well-filled cellars of Harewood House. The ale, with some 1000 four-pound loaves of bread, cut into portions, was distributed to all who liked to partake of it; and many were the liege subjects of her Majesty who got jolly on the auspicious day.

We now approach the scene of our first Engraving. First, is the main entrance to the Park, at the village of Harewood. In the centre was a large triumphal arch, formed of evergreens and flowers, in which were depicted the Harewood arms, with the word "Welcome," in flowers—or *Anthography*. The arch was flanked by laurel columns, from the apex of each of which gaily floated a blue, white, or red silken flag. From the above arch a colonnade, connected by festoons, led to the main arch, at the lodge entrance. The latter arch was surmounted by the Harewood Arms, (in flowers;) and from the centre of the interior of the arch was suspended a costly lamp, emblazoned with the quarterings of the De Burgh and Lascelles arms, &c.

The whole of these festive decorations were well executed, from designs by, and under the direction of, Mr. Parsons, the superintending architect of the works now proceeding at Harewood House; and who, also, materially assisted in designing the interior fittings and decorations for the occasion.

At noon, a procession of the Tenantry and others, on horseback and foot, with two bands of music, was formed at the village of Harewood; whence they advanced, with several richly emblazoned silk banners, to present addresses of congratulation to the Noble Earl.

The procession was headed by William Maughan, Esq., Land-Steward of the Noble Earl; J. G. Smith, Esq., Mr. Parsons, and Mr. Downes, on horseback; followed by the excellent band of the 59th Regiment.

Our first Illustration shows the arch, on entering the park from the village, with the closing of the procession of Tenantry and Deputations.

On the procession arriving at the north or principal entrance of the mansion, on the platform, outside of which were the Earl and Countess of Harewood, Viscount Lascelles, and his amiable and beautiful bride, Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, with many of the junior branches of the Lascelles family, and the distinguished visitors at Harewood House—a deputation presented addresses, engrossed on vellum, to Lord Lascelles, Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, and the Earl of Harewood. We have only space for two of the replies. Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, under feelings of evident emotion, but with dignity and grace, said:—"I cannot, Gentlemen, resist the opportunity of returning you, in person, my most sincere and

heartfelt thanks for your cordial and gratifying welcome to my future home. Believe me that it will be my earnest endeavour to prove myself worthy of the esteem and good-will you have so kindly expressed towards me, and I feel confident that, in following the example of those who have received me as a daughter, and emulating their kindness to all around them, will be the most certain means of insuring your indulgence and friendship." (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of Harewood, who was received with loud cheers, returned thanks for the renewed expressions of affection and esteem towards himself and family contained in the address, and added:—"I cordially accept your congratulations on an event that must naturally be so interesting to my family and myself, as that of the marriage of my son. It is to me the cause of the highest gratification, that, while I reflect that his union with a most amiable and excellent person has secured his own happiness, it, at the same time, offers the strongest guarantee that his future career in life will be such as to merit the continuance of that confidence and esteem, which it is my pride to think has always existed between my family and the tenantry by which it is surrounded. (Applause.) Lady Harewood begs me to thank you most gratefully for the warm sympathy and congratulation which you have expressed to her." (Three times three cheers, one cheer more, and much applause.)

Next came

## THE TENANTS' DINNER,

which was served in the splendid banquet-room of the mansion, with the addition of a spacious apartment erected on the West Terrace. The walls of the former were hung with amber and white drapery, and those of the latter bore agricultural and sporting devices. These decorations were cleverly executed by Messrs. Hummerston, of Leeds. At the upper end of the vast saloon was a cross table, at which presided the Noble Host, the Earl of Harewood, supported by the Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount Lascelles, Lord Edward Hall, Hon. J. S. Wortley, M.P., the Hon. Egremont Lascelles, the Hon. James Lascelles, George Lane Fox, Esq., the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, Edward Yorke, Esq., of Wighill, Lord William Thynne, Lord Dunkellin, the Hon. G. Cavendish, M.P., Thomas Fairfax, Esq., G. Fox, jun., Esq., Wm. Maughan, Esq., John Maughan, Esq., Thomas Fowle, Esq., Northallerton, the Rev. Jacob Marsham, Colonel Lane, John Gregory Smith, Esq., Colonel Markham, the Rev. Thomas Shepherd, Mr. Sturt, Mr. Starkey, Mr. Sturdy, of Harewood; Mr. John Beetham, of Harlsey. Mr. Clarke, of Barforth; Mr. Myers, of Goldsbro', &c. &c.

The Countess of Harewood, Lady E. Lascelles, and a numerous party of female relatives and friends, were also present during the greater part of the proceedings. The company numbered, altogether, about 400 persons. The dinner was

served in excellent style, and the wines were excellent. A party of glee-singers attended.

The band of the 59th Regiment were stationed in the orchestra which had been erected for the occasion, and beautifully decorated by Messrs. Constantine and Ingham, of Leeds, who also fitted up the Ball and Promenade Rooms.

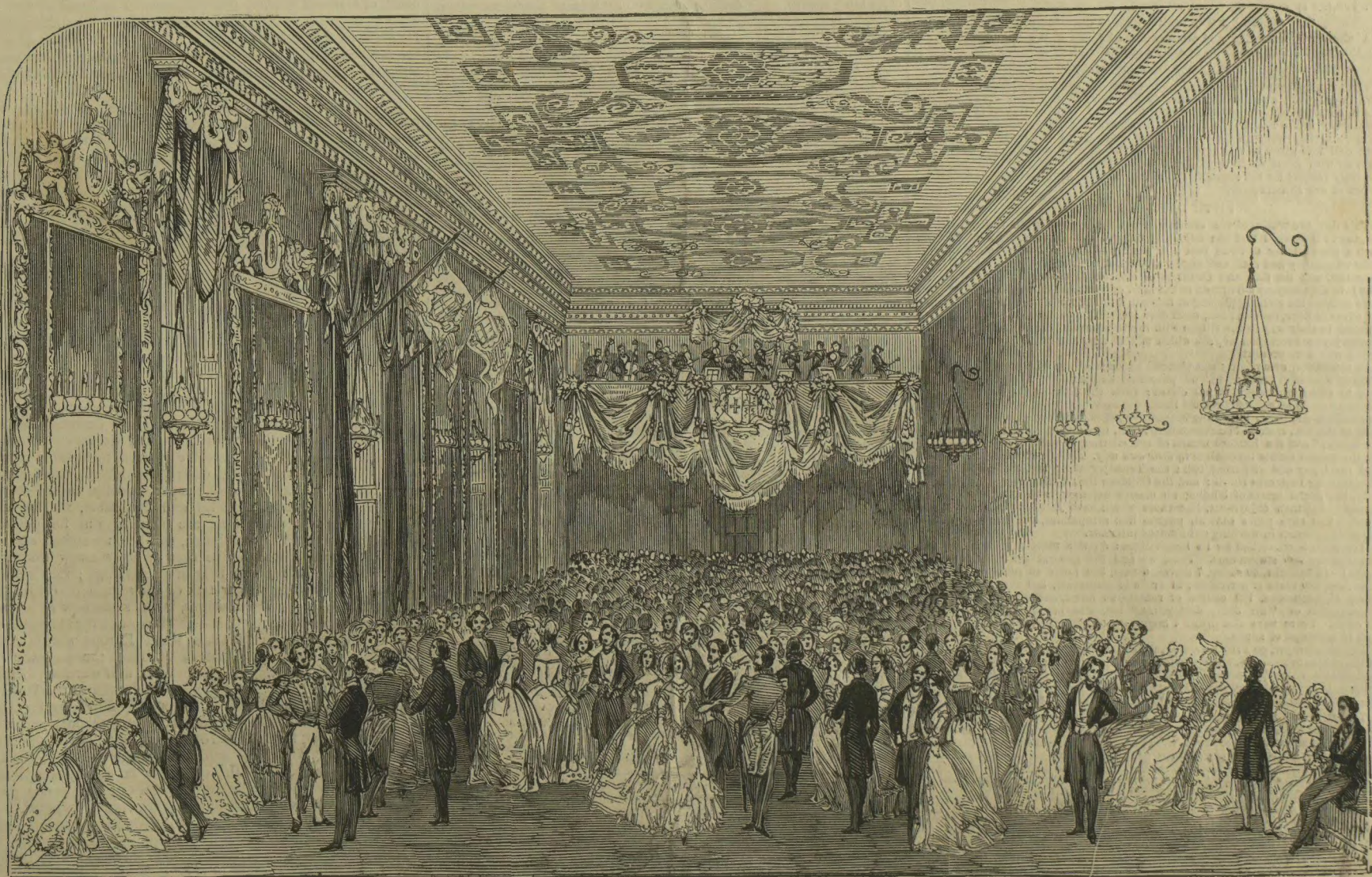
The report of the post prandial proceedings occupies a closely printed column of the *Leeds Intelligencer*. In proposing the first toast—the Queen—the Noble Chairman mentioned that her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, on her visit to Harewood, occupied the very spot he then stood on. The health of the Noble Chairman was drunk with immense applause.

Mr. George Lane Fox, in proposing "The Lord Viscount Lascelles, and Lady Elizabeth Lascelles," which was drunk with nine times nine, alluded, in a feeling manner, to the grandfather and father of the present Earl of Harewood: the former had served his Sovereign at the Battle of Minden; the latter had distinguished himself as a senator, and done much to improve the manufacturing prosperity of the country. The present Noble Lord had likewise been engaged in public duties. He had held his Sovereign's commission, and on the plains of Waterloo he was one of those heroes who assisted the great general, the Duke of Wellington, in putting down a tyrant, and freeing Europe from his yoke.

The Noble Chairman next proposed "The Tenantry of the Harewood Estate." He expressed his readiness to co-operate with his tenants in the improvement of their farms, and to assist by every means in his power the encouragement of agriculture. He reverted to a conversation which took place some years ago, between his late father and the then Mr. Coke, of Norfolk. At that time, agriculture was depressed, and Mr. Coke asked his father if his tenants were not in arrears of rent? The answer was "No." "How did that happen?" inquired Mr. Coke; his father quaintly replied, "I never raise my rents." (Cheers.) The Noble Lord continued to observe that the devotion and esteem which his tenantry had evinced to him would not be forgotten, and it was his anxious wish that they should find in him a just and generous landlord. (Cheers.) He would now drink all their good healths—long life and prosperity to them—and when next they met might it be with the same degree of cordiality and affection. (Cheers.) "The Tenantry of the Harewood Estate."

This toast was aptly responded to by Mr. Sturdy, of Harewood, a thirty years' Tenant, who observed, they did not live under a cotton-lord, who, on seeing his tenants getting a few shillings extra, or their families appearing better, began to devise pretences for augmenting the rent. That was not the case with Lord Harewood.

Among the remaining toasts were, "The Marquis and Marchioness of Clan-



THE NOBILITY'S BALL, IN THE BANQUETTING-ROOM.



ricarde, "Lord Wharfedale, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding," "The Members of Parliament for the West Riding," "Prosperity to the Town of Leeds," "Success to Agriculture," &c. Mr. George Lane Fox, jun., proposed the concluding toast—one well known in the Harwood Hunt—"The Bramham Park, and Five-and-Twenty Couples."

The company then retired to witness a magnificent display of fireworks, on an eminence a little to the north of the mansion, under the superintendence of Darby, of Vauxhall Gardens. Amongst the devices especially appropriate to the occasion were two of great beauty, one of which contained an inscription, in pyrotechnic characters, of "God Save the Queen—Prosperity to Agriculture," and the other a motto, "Happy Union!"

## SECOND DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

### THE RACES.

The principal features of this day's proceedings were Horse-races, in Wheat Croft, a piece of land well adapted for a course, on the south side of the river Wharfe, and very near to Harwood-bridge. The number of persons who attended the races was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000; and during the whole of the day the race-field presented a very animated appearance, with its host of well-filled vehicles, hundreds of horsemen, and thousands of pedestrians.

The Earl of Harwood, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and a numerous party of the nobility and gentry from Harwood House, were on the ground shortly after ten o'clock, and remained till the conclusion of the sport. The Countess of Harwood, Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, and several other ladies from Harwood House, arrived on the ground in two open carriages and four, with outriders, and took their seats amidst the applause of the spectators, in a temporary grand stand, erected for their reception, in time to see the last heat for the Silver Cup (head prize for tenants' horses) and the rest of the races.

A plentiful supply of "nut brown ale," from the cellars of the Noble Earl, was distributed on the ground to such of the spectators as chose to apply for it.

The prizes were all the gift of the Earl of Harwood, and were contended for by his tenants only; except "The Lascelles Cup," which was subscribed for by several of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, who were also the competitors for the prize: it is of the value of about Eighty Guineas.

The course staked off for the races was nearly in the form of a circle, and about a mile in circumference; and the rest of the field afforded ample room for the spectators. A suitable booth for weighing was set aside; as was another for the judge (George Lane Fox, jun., Esq.), a flag, emblazoned with the Harwood Arms, flaunted gaily in the breeze from near the centre of the ground, where was stationed the Brunswick band.

The stewards were—Lord Viscount Lascelles, Lord William Thynne, the Hon. Egremont Lascelles, the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, and George L. Fox, jun., Esq.

We have not space for the details of the sport, which was excellent. The Silver Cup, the head prize, was won by Mr. Downes's *Mist*, by four lengths. The Lascelles Cup was cleverly won by Col. Thompson's *Hamlet*, as shown in one of our Engravings. In the distance, on the brow of an eminence looking over the Wharfe, are the ruins of Harwood Castle, still noble in decay.

### THE TENANTS' BALL

was given, in the evening, in the elegant and spacious saloon, wherein the Dinner took place on the previous day. About 800 guests were present, including, besides Tenantry from all parts of the Harwood estates, several ladies and gentlemen from Leeds. Horabin's excellent quadrille band, from Manchester, was placed in the orchestra, at the end of the gallery, and played a succession of country dances, quadrilles, polkas, &c. Dancing commenced shortly after eight o'clock, and was kept up, almost without intermission, until half-past four on the following morning. The ball was led off in a country dance, by Lord Lascelles and Mrs. John Smith, of Harsley; Lady Harwood dancing with Mr. Smith; Lord Harwood with Miss Smith, of Harwood; Lady Elizabeth Lascelles with Mr. Lancaster, of Morton; and Lord Dunkinell, and several of the junior branches of the Lascelles family, courteously dancing, during the greater part of the evening, with the wives and daughters of others of the Harwood tenantry. Refreshments were served in the White Drawing-room.

About midnight, a sumptuous supper, with wines of good mark and vintage, was served in the Music-room.

Among the household of the Noble Earl, Mr. Gilbert, the house-steward; Mr. Jenkins, the butler; Mr. Williams, the head cook; Mr. Gibbs, the groom of the bedchamber; and Mr. Brand, the highly-respected house-steward to the late Earl of Harwood; are entitled to special mention for their successful exertions in their respective departments.

The last dance was "Sir Roger de Coverley;" the band played the National Anthem; and the happy party separated.

## THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY.

The weather, on this as on the preceding days, was fine, and favourable for out-door sports.

The foxhounds of the Noble Earl met in front of Harwood House in the morning at half-past ten o'clock, where there was a large field of horsemen and pedestrians, who afterwards enjoyed several hours' excellent sport.

Subsequently to "the throwing off" of the hounds, a variety of sports and pastimes (with prizes to the successful competitors) took place, in which the humbler classes were the principal participants, this day being more especially devoted to the entertainment of the cottagers, labourers, and workpeople engaged upon the estate. These amusements included foot-races, bell-races, hurdle-chase, climbing soaped poles, foot-ball playing, diving for silver in flour, bobbing for apples, and other rural sports of "Merry England," such as old Herrick has quaintly enumerated. One of our Illustrations shows the rustic carnival; with a view of the north front of the noble mansion. It is a superb Corinthian pile, built by the first Lord Harwood: it has a finely-enriched interior, painted ceilings, &c. The grounds and gardens were laid out by "Capability Brown."

About one o'clock, a very numerous party of the labourers and workpeople were treated with an excellent dinner in a spacious pavilion erected for their accommodation close to the west wing of the house. The Earl of Harwood, Lord Lascelles, and other members of the Noble Family were present; and the healths of Lord and Lady Lascelles, of the Earl and Countess of Harwood, and several other toasts, were drunk with great enthusiasm. Indeed, the enjoyment of all classes appears to have been universal.

"Whether with ale irriguous or Champagne."

A numerously-attended and well-conducted dance of the humble classes on the Harwood estate wound up this day's proceedings.

## FOURTH DAY.—FRIDAY.

The morning beamed auspiciously; the cannons fired at intervals; meat and bread were given away at the house to the poor, so that none were forgotten. Ale in considerable quantities was also distributed, without regard to "men or measures," in the North Park; and, notwithstanding the applications were very numerous, they were good-tempered and orderly. In the evening, a magnificent Ball was given to upwards of 700 of the nobility and gentry, which was kept up with great spirit until five o'clock. The Banqueting Room was most superbly refitted for the occasion. It is represented, with the brilliant company, in one of our Illustrations.

## FIFTH DAY.—SATURDAY.

This day, the whole of the children, from the ages of seven to fourteen, belonging to Harwood and the adjoining villages and hamlets, were entertained with a good dinner of roast beef and plum pudding, and other good things; after which they had fruit and negus, and drank the toasts to the Lord and Lady Lascelles, and the Earl and Countess of Harwood, as heartily as their elders. The juvenile company adjourned to the lawn opposite the north front, where the boys amused the girls by playing at football, bobbing for apples in water, diving for silver in flour, dancing, &c., until dark; when they returned home, and were amused in their way in the village with fire balloons and fireworks; thus ending a most joyous succession of fêtes which will be long and gratefully remembered by all who were present.

In conclusion, every thing was planned and carried out with energy and spirit; entered into with great zest; and passed off delightfully. The principal object was to afford amusement to all classes; from the peer to the peasant. And, though certain of the "Sports and Pastimes" may be, by some persons, regarded as obsolete, and better left to the illustrative pages of Strutt, or to the illuminated folio of the MS., it should be remembered that, in all ages, there must be "milk for babes;" and the likeliest means of contributing to popular enjoyment, is to let the masses amuse themselves in their own way. Thus, the Nobility and Gentry had their gay and glittering ball; the Tenantry their well-spread table; the Rustics their ludicrous revels; and the Children their antiques. Unquestionably, the grand secret of binding all classes together, is to assemble them in scenes of common enjoyment, like those which have just taken place at Harwood. You thus prove that all possess like sympathies, and that the greatest happiness consists in working out kindred interests.

Yorkshire is proverbial for its hospitality: on this memorable occasion, the consumption was stupendous. Thus, we find the general Bill of Fare to include:—14 bullocks, 40 sheep, 6 calves, 300 fowls, 40 turkeys, 150 brace of grouse, 200 brace of partridges, 24 brace of pheasants, 300 brace of hares, 20 brace of woodcocks, 100 couple of rabbits, 96 hams, and 200 tongues. The consumption of "Sir John Barleycorn," too, was prodigious, extending to 33 butts. There were also drunk 4 hogsheds of wine, 1½ hogsheds of punch, and 1½ hogsheds of negus.

The Ball Supper, on Friday evening, displayed the more recherché elegancies of the cuisine in its soups, hams and tongues, gelatines, raised pies, boars' heads, bechamel chickens, boned turkeys, roast chickens and game, *gâteaux* and creams, *patissierie*, *salades*, and *babas*. The long table was twice replenished with the above sumptuous fare; and the three other tables six times.

The following is as complete a list as we have been able to obtain of the Nobility and Gentry to whom invitations were sent, and the great portion of whom, with accompanying friends, were present at the Grand Ball on Friday:—

Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Landon, Aberford; Col. and Miss Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Acomb; Mr. and Mrs. Miss Lewtwaite, Adel; Mr. and Mrs. John Gott, Armley; Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers and party, Arthington; Mr. and Mrs. Fox and party, Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, Bramham; Mr. and Mrs. Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. Casloner, Hope Hall, Bramham; Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Bramhope; Mr. Arne, Burghall; Lady Ransden, Miss Ransden, and party, Byram; Mr. and Mrs. Fawkes and party, Cayley Hall, Otley; Mr. and Mrs. Seagranton, Miss Chaloner, Camphill; Mr. and Mrs. Elizabeth Stanhope, and Miss Stanhope and party, Canon Hall, Barnsley; Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Horsley, Castleford; Sir Maxwell and Lady Wallace, Chestnut Grove, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Conyngbam Hall, Kettlewell; Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, Deighton; Mr. and Mrs. Stanfield, Crompton and party, Esholm; Mr. and Mrs. Fawkes and party, Farnley, Otley; Mr. and Mrs. Marsden, Mr. Marsden, Gargrave; Mr. Coulthart, Gargrave House; Mr. and Mrs. Slater Smith, Green Birt, Ripon; Lord Howden, Lady Howden and party, Grimston; Mr. Lee, Grove Hall; Mr. B. Ferrand, Harden Grange; Sir Edward Vavasour, Miss Vavasour, and party, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Hazlewood; Mr. and Mrs. S. Brookbank, Healaugh; Mr. and Mrs. Smyth and party, Heath; Mr. and Mrs. Mary Wood and party, Hickleton; Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax and party, Hildesfield; Mr. and Mrs. Misses Bland and party, Kippax; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thompson, Kirby; Rev. and Mrs. and Misses Tripp, Kirby Overblow; Dr. and Mrs. Geldart, Kirk Deighton; Mr. and Mrs. Wickham, Kirk Lees; Mr.

and Mrs. Ascough Fawkes, Leathley; Mr. and Mrs. H. Ramsden and party, Ledston; Mr. and Mrs. Misses Salvin, Linton Spring; Mrs. Longley and party, Bishopton; Lord and Lady and Miss Stourton and party, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sturton, Ollerton; Mr. and Mrs. Mary Vyne and party, Ne- by Hall, Ripon; Mr. and Mrs. York and party, Beverley; Sir and Mrs. and Mrs. Singsby, Scitwin; Sir J. and Mrs. Lady, and Miss Radcliffe, and party, Ridding Park; the Dean of Manchester, Mrs. and Miss Herbert and party, Spofforth; Mr. and Mrs. Easley, York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown, Loftus Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Annabella Ramsden, Lotherton; Earl and Countess of Mexborough and party, Mr. and Mrs. P. Saville, Methley; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Henry, Roundhay; Mr. and Mrs. Mary and Miss Hecker, Messingham; Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax and party, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Duncombe and party, Newton Kyme; Mr. Wino, and Mr. Wino and party, Nostell Priory; Mr. and Mrs. L. Cooke, Owsdon; Mr. Gascoigne and party, Parlington; Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilkinson, Potterton; Mr. Cleyke, Rawcliffe; Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. J. Dent, Ribston; Sir W. and Mrs. Lady Ribley, Ripley; Mr. Wilson, Seacroft; Sir J. and Mrs. Lady Copley, Spothro; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Middleton and party, Stockfield; Mr. and Mrs. Misses M. Ingram and party, Mr. Ingram, Templenewasm; Mr. and Mrs. Lady Maria and Misses West, Mr. West, Preston, Leeds; Mr. and Mrs. Milnes Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Gaskell, Thornes House, Wakefield; Major and Miss Tempest, Tong; Earl Fitzwilliam, Ladies Fitzwilliam and party, Wentworth House; Mr. and Mrs. Brown and party, Beilby Grange; Sir W. and Mrs. Lady Cooke and Miss Cooke, Wheatley Hall, Doncaster; Lord Hawke, Womersley; Miss Scott and party, Woodhall, Wetherby; Mr. Wentworth and Misses Wentworth, Woolley; Col. and Mrs. Harriet Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Halpall and party, Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. J. Maxwell, and party, Boston, Tadcaster; Miss G. Harcourt, Sir J. and Mrs. Misses Johnstone and party, Mrs. Dumares, Bishopton; Mr. and Mrs. W. Harcourt, Bolton Percy, Tadcaster; Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Bolton Lodge, Tadcaster; Mr. and Mrs. Dugrell, Marston, Gool; Sir W. and Mrs. Misses Milner and party, Mr. and Mrs. W. Milner, Nun Appleton, Tadcaster; Lord and Mrs. Wentlock and party, Miss Lawley, Mr. Lawley, and Misses Lawley, Easbeck, York; Mr. and Mrs. Misses Denison, Waplington; Mr. and Mrs. Bethell, Ridsdale; Mr. and Mrs. Misses Sykes and party; Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, Swinton; Lord and Mrs. Faversham, Leeds; Misses Duncanson and party, Duncanson Park, Helmsley; Mr. and Mrs. C. Fairfax, Gilling Castle; Mr. and Mrs. Morritt, Rokeby; Mr. and Mrs. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Taylor, Kirkham; Miss Blands, Handhill; Mr. Bischoff, Leeds; Lady Isoton and party, Pomfret; Captain and Mrs. Beaumont, Wassall; Mr. and Mrs. Boswell, Thorpe Borden; Mr. and Mrs. Clough, York; Mr. R. Carroll, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Dight, Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. E. and Mrs. J. Dighton, Scarborough; Mr. and Mrs. D. Hodgson, Heath; Mr. and Mrs. W. Gooch, Misses Gooch, Stainton; Captain Hotham, York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Hotham, Mr. and Mrs. Hope, Osmondhorpe; Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, Sir J. Lowther, Swillington; Lord and Mrs. Lady Zetland, Aske; Mr. and Mrs. H. Maxwell, Mr. T. Preston, of Moreby; Captain and Mrs. Quentin, Leeds; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Fairfield; Mr. and Miss Goodenough, Heath; Mrs. Arncliffe and Miss Sandall; Mr. and Mrs. T. Benyon, Gledhow; Colonel and Mrs. B. Beckett, Kirkstall Grange; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss R. Cooke, Sheldrake; Colonel and Mrs. Vere Cameron, Denton; Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Ledham; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Collin Lodge, Tadcaster; Dr. and Mrs. Hook, Leeds; Mr. and Mrs. W. Vigness, the Hon. W. and Mrs. G. Lascelles, the Hon. Edwin Lascelles, the Hon. Egremont Lascelles, the Hon. George Lascelles, the Hon. William Lascelles, Lady and Miss Wortley, the Hon. Cavendish and Lady Louisa Cavendish, Lady Francis Hope, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Starkey, the Rev. Jacob Mareham, the Rev. — Shepard, Mr. Cartwright.

### List of Visitors at Harwood House, who attended the Ball:—

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount and Lady Lascelles, Marquis Clanricarde, Lord Dunkinell, Lord and Mrs. W. Vigness, the Hon. W. and Mrs. G. Lascelles, the Hon. Edwin Lascelles, the Hon. Egremont Lascelles, the Hon. George Lascelles, the Hon. William Lascelles, Lady and Miss Wortley, the Hon. Cavendish and Lady Louisa Cavendish, Lady Francis Hope, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Starkey, the Rev. Jacob Mareham, the Rev. — Shepard, Mr. Cartwright.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV. 16.—Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity—Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1604—Rubens born, 1577.  
MONDAY, 17.—St. Hugh—Lotteries abolished, 1826—Accession of Queen Elizabeth, 1558.  
TUESDAY, 18.—Sir Robert Walpole committed to the Tower, 1658.  
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Charles I. born, 1600—Blackfriars Bridge opened, 1766.  
THURSDAY, 20.—Cape of Good Hope first doubled, 1497.  
FRIDAY, 21.—The Princess Royal born, 1840.  
SATURDAY, 22.—Lord Grey's Administration formed, 1830.

### High Water at London-bridge, for the week ending November 22.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
3	45	4	1	4	18	4	35	4	53	5	12
5	12	5	31	5	52	6	13	6	36	7	0
7	28	7	47	8	1	8	24	8	48	9	11

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Somersby Cross."—The sketch is too slight, but the accompanying details are interesting.  
"A Constant Reader" should apply to an East India agent for the amount of a midshipman's premium.  
"Rouge Croix" is thanked for his suggestion, but the design is impracticable.  
"S. S." Rochdale.—The Navy of the United States, in 1841, consisted of 11 ships of the line, 15 first and second class frigates, 23 sloops of war, 4 brigs, 8 schooners, 2 steam frigates, and several smaller steam vessels. The French Navy (including vessels building) at 7 three-deckers, 39 two-deckers, 45 frigates, and 70 brigs. (See The Times of Tuesday last.)  
"A. T. Y."—The value of a Senior Fellowship in Trinity College, Dublin, is about £100 per annum.  
"R. B." Winchester.—The Property Tax levied during the late war with France ceased in 1815. An attempt to renew this unpopular tax was lost in the House of Commons by a majority of 37, March 18, 1816.  
"Muphatam."—We are not in possession of the information.  
"Glo."—The denomination depends upon the peculiar make of the sack rather than its use.  
"Historicus."—George the First was great-grandson of James the First, by Sophia and Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover.  
"A Clean Cook" may destroy the troublesome ants with a strong decoction of potato haulm and elder leaves; or with lime-water, with a portion of sulphur added to it.  
"One who has visited Dwarkanauth Tagore" asserts that he is not a Parsee (as lately stated). Our Correspondent adds: "He is of Hindoo parentage, though it would be difficult to say what are, at present, his religious principles. I have never heard that he has become a convert to Christianity, though I am quite persuaded his enlightened sense leads him to despise the Paganism of his ancestors. The styling of him a Prince is an error."  
"An Eighteen Months' Subscriber."—We are not in possession of the "whereabout" of the authors named. Letters addressed to them, at their publishers', Messrs. Longman and Co. and Messrs. Saunders and Otley, would probably serve.  
"A Constant Subscriber," Hackney-road, should enter his subscription at our office.  
"O. K." Dublin.—Newspapers for the Colonies must be posted within a week from their publication. Unstamped works cannot be forwarded, under any circumstances, by post.  
"W. H." Waltham Abbey.—Our Journal can be transmitted to India by post, if posted within eight days of its publication; if this condition be not complied with, the newspapers beyond the date are stopped at the General Post-Office.  
"F. H. B." Leamington.—A small Dictionary of Geological Terms, we think, by Hume, may be had of Longman and Co.  
"A. W. B." shall be replied to in a day or two.  
"Obsequious."—S. P. Q. R., common on the standards of Old Rome, denoted Senatus Populusque Romanus, the Senate and Roman People.  
"D. P. F." The pension has been granted to the wife on account of the great age and precarious health of the husband. We cannot, for obvious reasons, be more explicit.  
"W. P."—We are not aware that Flemish horses are exclusively used on the Flemish farm near Windsor.  
"J. D. C."—The elements of a nautical education will suffice.  
"Alpha." Peckham.—Address at the Publishers of the Author's works.  
"E. F. B." Clerkwell, will, perhaps, forward a Sketch.  
"Jane."—Sir Charles Grandison is the hero of a novel of that name, by Richardson. The tragedy of "Douglas" is by John Home. Philip II., of Spain, was married four times: 1. His cousin, Mary of Portugal, by whom he had one son, Don Carlos; 2. Mary, Queen of England; 3. Princess Elizabeth of France—two daughters; and 4. Anne, daughter of Maximilian II.—son and successor.  
"J. X. C."—Adem.—If the remittance be first made, the Paper will be duly forwarded.  
"An Old Subscriber," Bangor.—Mr. W. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, has favoured us with the approximate values of the Coins in question:—1.—Half-crown (Chas. I.), from 3s. 6d. to 15s. 2.—Not sufficiently described; supposed to have been coined by the Republican Government of Lucerne. 3.—20d. piece, Scotch, (Chas. I.), 1s. 4.—Penny, (Edward the Black Prince, or Henry V., struck at Aquitaine), 2s. or 3s. 5.—Half-Thistle Mark, (James VI. Scot.), little or no value. 6.—Halfpenny, (Chas. II.), 6d. to 2s.  
"A. Q. B."—See the article on Pibroch's Atmospheric Railway, in No. 177 of our Journal. The winner of this year's Derby Stakes at Epsom, was Merry Monarch. The first idea of Steam Navigation was set forth by Halls, in a patent, obtained in 1736.  
"J. C. R."—Manchester.—The settlement of the account will be valid.  
"H. C." Mary street.—Carlton House was purchased by Frederick Prince of Wales, in 1732, and altered for him by Filtcroft and Kent in 1735; and subsequently by Holland, for George Prince of Wales and Regent. The palace was taken down in 1827.  
"W. H. B."—The notice required before quitting Lodgings is regulated by the intervals at which the Rent has been paid. Our correspondent should have given a week's notice in the first instance.  
"J. W." Neath, should look into the Railway Act of last session.  
"A True Friend," Portsmouth.—Ingis's Work on the Channel Islands contains some excellent information on Guernsey and Jersey; as does also, the Sark Guide (Guernsey), just published, (Longman & Co.) Dr. Southwood Smith is the author of several of the medical articles in the Penny Cyclopaedia.  
"Arcades" should address an inquiry to the War Office.  
"Tria Juncta in Uno."—The origin of the Pope's triple crown was explained in our last Volume. A Portrait of Dwarkanauth Tagore appeared in our No. 58.  
"Child Harold." Greenwich, is thanked for the suggestion; but Newcastle will be found illustrated in our Vol. 1.  
"A Weekly Distributor."—Mr. Lockhart is the Editor of the "Quarterly Review."

"J. T." Middlesbro'.—"Every."  
"A Working Man."—The notice will be given of the commencement of the series.  
"An Admirer."—No.  
"A Subscriber."—We do not know the precise weight of the Queen's State Crown.  
"G. R." St. Elphin's, is thanked for the View of the Schools at Warrington; but they are scarcely suited for the "Nooks" of "Old England."  
"A Subscriber," near Wellington.—The qualification and liability to serve on Juries is being rated to the Poor Rate—£30 per annum.  
"Quilp," Sunderland.—"Quakeress" is correct.  
"G. P. B." Liverpool.—We do not know the present position of the Picture Lottery in question. All Lotteries whatever are to be looked at with suspicion.  
"A. Z." Glamorgan.—The Box Tunnel on the Great Western Railway is 9580 feet long, 39 feet high, and 35 wide, to the outside of the brickwork.  
"A Constant Reader."—Easter is derived from the name of the Teutonic Goddess Ostera, celebrated by the ancient Saxons.  
"An Old Subscriber," Hull.—Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, new edition: Edinburgh.  
"J. G." Blackwell.—The History of Wood Engraving is contained in the 4th Vol. of our Journal: Nos. 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 112, 113, and Supplement to the Vol.  
"Ragged Jack."—The Engravings of Coburg, Gotha, &c., in illustration of her Majesty's Visit to Germany, are from Drawings by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.  
"A Subscriber" had better consult the Paris journals.  
"Fancy."—The Parliamentary Report on Dog-stealing will, we dare say, give the information sought by our Correspondent.  
"Lytharge."—We are not aware of the existence of any special recent Work on the Manufacture of Litharge.  
"C." is thanked for the Chinese contrivance; but we have not room to engrave it.  
"Inquisitive."—A message can be transmitted by the Electric Telegraph in an appreciable space of time. See No. 141 of our Journal, p. 25.  
"A Subscriber," Glamorganshire.—The person will not require a license unless he be a partner, and sells goods by auction.  
"W. S." Dublin, should apply to any Army Agent in London. For a List, see an Almanack for the year.  
"M. B." Falmouth, should read some popular account of the Gunpowder Plot.  
"A Member of the J. U. S. Club" will, perhaps, favour us with a sight of the MS.  
"S. H. W." Liverpool.—Thanks.  
"Blue Jacket."—No.  
"A. B." Wansford.—It is not a matter of option.  
"B. E." Bradford, should write to the Agents for the vessel.  
"An Acrostic on Gundred."—Declined.  
"J. M." Coleraine.—We do not know the professional merit of the party in question.  
"INELIGIBLE."—A Song, by "C. H. D."—The Musician to his Art.—The Recruit's Lamentation, by "H. S."—Epicdium, by "W. C. S."—Lines, by "W. S."

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1845.

THE affairs of the French in Algiers have become complicated by a new difficulty. It is rumoured that Abd-el-Kader has not hitherto used all the modes of warfare he has at command, and that he has intimated to the French Government that it depends on their conduct towards him whether he will or will not employ a terrible, but, in the annals of Eastern warfare, a by no means novel, power. It should be recollected that the conflict between the French and the Arabs has long assumed the character of a "Holy War;" the energies of the Children of the Desert are supported against the overwhelming superiority of military skill and discipline by the spirit of religious fanaticism. In the same spirit fought and conquered the followers of Mahomet, who implicitly believed that death in battle against the infidel was a passport to Paradise.

Under the influence of this creed, the Moslem once threatened the political existence of the East of Europe, and for eight centuries possessed the sovereignty of the finest portion of one of its finest regions. The same spirit is by no means extinct, as the fierce resistance to the Legions of France abundantly proves. And it is not only in the open field of battle that the fanatic of the creed of Islam is ready to meet martyrdom. He is as willing to encounter certain death by undertaking to assassinate an Infidel General in the midst of his troops, as to find it in the *mêlée*; he will welcome it so encountered, and think himself happy in having been able to sacrifice himself in such a cause. It is the same spirit that made the Chief of the Sect of the Assassins, known as the "Old Man of the Mountain," so formidable to the Crusaders; nor have instances of its fatal influence been wanting in modern times, of which the death of General Kleber, the Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Egypt after Napoleon had deserted it, is a striking example. He perished by the dagger of a fanatic, in the midst of plans for the settlement of the country; and the madness of one man dealt a more fatal blow to the power of France than all the troops of the Mamelukes.

By the Arabs, Abd-el-Kader is regarded as a saint; and the power he holds over his countrymen is almost as much a religious as a military one. That he could command the frightful obedience of hundreds of these fanatic Moslems, there can be little question; and it has been reported this week that he has recently threatened the French Generals in Africa to adopt assassination as one of the modes of his warfare, unless they act with more moderation and mercy. He says, according to the account published in Paris, that for the last ten years he has constantly had, as it were, in his hands, the lives of the French Commanders, including, of course, the Princes of the Blood Royal who have been engaged in the operations of the army; that more than a thousand candidates for the happiness of "purifying themselves in the blood of Christian Generals," have all this time been anxious to be allowed to rid their country of its chief enemies by assassinating them, but that hitherto he has repressed their "religious ardour." He hints that this may no longer be the case, and that his forbearance depends on the conduct of the French Commanders towards his country. This may seem mere vapouring; but those who have studied the effects of extreme fanaticism in all religions, and of that most blind and violent of all—the fanaticism of the East—will perceive in it a formidable power capable of being used with destructive effect; and certain, if used, to add another and a deeper atrocity to the horrors of war. It is the more frightful and detestable, too, because nothing can protect those who are marked out for destruction; vigilance, however long continued, will be outwatched, and courage is useless against a stroke like that of the "arrow that flieth by night." It is deplorable to hear of such things; they convince us that, notwithstanding all our talk of the spread of civilization, the human race, in its grand divisions, is the same now as it was seven centuries ago, ready to re-enact—and almost on the same soil—scenes that had their precise parallels when Europe sought to rescue Palestine, the cradle of Christianity, from the possession of the followers of Mahomet. This half threat, half warning, of the Arab Chief, is said to have caused great consternation at the Tuileries—the Duke de Montpensier being on the eve of embarking for Algiers—an intention now abandoned; nor has it been without its effect even in the army, though, for this kind of danger, as well as many others, the French officers in Algiers will, doubtless, be well prepared. The only reason for doubting the statement is a suspicion that such feelings as those which actuate this band of assassins are generally beyond control, that such men act on individual impulse, and that, if there had been any intention, or, perhaps, power, of making a systematic use of it, it would have been adopted long ago, for we do not give an Arab warrior the credit of being very scrupulous. But the alarm for the moment is by no means causeless.

WHILE the Emperor Nicholas is cruelly persecuting all his subjects who will not embrace the Greek Church, he is giving a proof of his own perfect indifference to it when it stands in the way of a



political alliance. In the marriages of the daughters of the Russian Emperors, it is stipulated that they shall remain of the Greek form of faith; but the Grand Duchess Olga is about to marry the Arch-Duke Stephen, of Austria, and, to secure this match, the Emperor consents that the Duchess shall become a Catholic. Thus, he has educated his child in a form of faith, which he, without scruple, now orders her to renounce. Nothing can tend more to foster an indifference to religion than the rulers of the world thus making it the mere tool of political and State purposes.

THE scandalous state of our Medical system has been strongly exemplified this week. A man has lost his life by taking an overdose of colchicum, served by a chemist's errand-boy, allowed to sell medicine and poisons, though utterly ignorant of their names, and scarcely understanding English! Here is an extract from his evidence before the Coroner:—

He was in the habit of selling simple medicines. He did not know Latin. He knew that colchicum was a poison if taken in an over-dose. The bottle was labelled "Vin. S. Colch.," which meant colchicum wine, though it was spelled wrong, for the *v* should have been a *w* (laughter). Whoever wrote must have been a cockney (continued laughter). He could not tell what the *s* in the label meant. The reason he sold so much colchicum for a penny (he sold at least six-penny worth) was, that the little girl who came for it asked for a little drop more, and he gave it to her (laughter).

This may make the "unskilful laugh," but it will certainly also make the "judicious grieve." What can be thought of a system, under which such a thing is possible? Mr. Wakley imputed blame to the deceased man for prescribing for himself; but, what security have the public that a physician's prescription might not be made a death-warrant in the same manner? Six times the quantity asked for was given; had it been the "pennyworth" the poor man seems to have been in the habit of taking, it does not appear that any harm would have been done. It appears that the boy "had orders to sell only such simple things as salts, magnesia, and rhubarb." An ignorant boy ought not to be suffered to sell anything in the shape of drugs; how is he to know a medicine from a poison? In France, a master who permitted such a practice would, in a case like this, be sent to the galleys. What with the general adulteration of drugs, and the carelessness and ignorance of those who sell them, our system of pharmacy sadly needs regulation.

### THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Thursday evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent breakfasted at the Castle this morning, with her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and her illustrious relatives, who are upon a visit to the Queen. Her Majesty and the Prince, with their distinguished guests, afterwards promenaded in the private grounds; visiting the Royal kennel on their return to the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by several of the distinguished visitors, and attended by Colonel Wyld, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Lord Charles Wellesley, proceeded to the Great Park at eleven o'clock, and shot over the Royal preserves in the vicinity of Norfolk Farm. The Duke of Saxe Cobourg visited Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House, this afternoon. The infant Royal Family took walking and equestrian exercise in the Home Park this morning. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was taken for a carriage drive this afternoon. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort walked this afternoon in the slopes and private plantations. The Royal dinner circle at the Castle this evening, will include Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Spaeth, and Lady Anna Maria Dawson. The Court is expected to leave the Castle for a short sojourn at Osborne House, in the course of next week.

BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Wales falling on Sunday, it was celebrated at Windsor on Monday. The bells of St. George's Chapel and the parish church rang merrily; and at twelve o'clock a Royal salute was fired from the Corporation ordnance in the Bachelor's Acre. Some of the houses of the Royal tradesmen were illuminated in the evening, in honour of the event. A Royal salute was fired at noon from the Belvidere Battery, at Virginia Water.

PROPOSED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—It is said that Captain Lindsay, the hon. member for Wigan, will next month lead to the hymeneal altar the beautiful daughter of the Earl of Mexborough.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

#### THE EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.

On Tuesday night a meeting, promoted by the Metropolitan Drapers' Association, was held at Exeter-hall to advance the objects of that body, viz., an earlier termination to the hours of labour in all trades.

Lord R. Grosvenor, on taking the chair, said, the meeting had been called to devise some means of checking a most serious evil. Since 1814 a great indifference had grown up to the wants of the producers of that wealth which was the glory of this country. The fruits of this feeling were to be found in the prolonged hours of labour of the agriculturist and the artisan. (Hear.) The Metropolitan Drapers' Association had been working on behalf of an abbreviation of the hours of labour firmly, but properly, and in a conciliatory manner. Many of the large establishments had already acceded to the desires of the working community; but he (Lord Grosvenor) regretted to say, that in the majority of shops in this metropolis, the old debasing system was continued.

Mr. R. D. Grainger said, that he was able to bear testimony to the serious, moral, and physical injuries inflicted on the labouring classes by prolonged hours of labour. The Metropolitan Drapers' Association had nobly stepped forward in the van of the movement, for in advocating their own cause they were advocating that of all who suffered under the same evil. (Hear.) He (Mr. Grainger) would stake all he knew of the physical formation of man, and say that protracted labour was but another name for illness, sickness, and death. (Hear.) He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That this meeting, being impressed with the conviction that the late hour system is fraught with numerous physical and moral evils, fully sympathizing with the efforts of the Metropolitan Drapers' Association to obtain its abolition, and hereby pledging itself, individually and collectively, to use every means in its power to co-operate with the Association in carrying out its object.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Wakley, M.P., who was received with cheering, proposed the second resolution. He said—This great question, which has been mooted by this magnificent association, intimately concerned the whole social system of the country, and it would prove the greatest social movement ever made or instituted in the United Kingdom. (Hear.) It had been urged that if the hours of business were abridged, the profits would be reduced. Well, he (Mr. Wakley) did not care much about increasing any profit at the expense of human life. (Hear, hear.) But it was not the fact that profits would be reduced. All the Government offices were closed at five o'clock, and what absurdity to say, that a piece of calico or a pair of socks could not be bought except at eleven at night. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That this meeting, believing the mainstay of the late hour system to be the habit, on the part of the public, of evening shopping, and that it is above all things necessary to point out to the public the nature of the evil they are thus unconsciously upholding, cordially approve of the plan of the Metropolitan Drapers' Association to send a Prize Address to every house in London, and hereby records its willingness to assist by such contributions as each can afford to raise the fund requisite for so important a step.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE BELLS.—The new set of bells have been at length permanently fixed in the tower of the New Royal Exchange. The entire weight of them is about 257 cwt., and the notes are as follow:—B flat, A, A flat, G, F, E flat, D, C flat, C, B flat, A, A flat, G, F, and E flat; the key-note C being the largest, which weighs about 54 cwt. will be the hour bell. The former bells, which were put up previous to the splendid edifice being opened by her Majesty, and which weighed only about 131 cwt., were not found sufficiently powerful; when the Gresham Committee ordered the present peal, the tones of which have been heard by several eminent musical gentlemen, by whom they are said to be highly approved. Some weeks are yet expected to elapse before the tones which are played upon them will be arranged. There are to be four tones, two of them as yet determined upon being "God Save the Queen," and "Rule Britannia." The quarter hour is also to be struck by them.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—In consequence of the new improvements taking place in the City, the parish church of St. Benet-fink, at the eastern corner of Threadneedle street, in the rear of the Royal Exchange, and which was built in 1675, is to be forthwith pulled down, and the parish will be united to the adjoining one of St. Peter-le-Poore; some of the bodies interred in the family vaults have already been removed. Those whose remains lie under the body of the church, will, it is said, be placed in the churchyard. The site of the church when taken down (together with old houses at the back), it is contemplated, will be formed into an ornamental piece of ground, surrounded with iron palisading.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—The total length of Railways now carrying on traffic on the narrow gauge is 1667 miles, and upon the broad 278. The length of miles of rail upon the narrow gauge now in course of construction is 522, and of the same on the atmospheric principle 67. The length of miles of rail on the narrow gauge for lines obtained last session is 2386, and for the broad gauge 455, making a total mileage of 5375. The amount expended on lines open is estimated at £70,327,264; the amount required for lines in progress £12,405,000, and for lines obtained last session £44,322,235, giving a total of £127,054,499. The estimated net annual earnings of the lines obtained last session is calculated at £2,817,311.

### POSTSCRIPT.

#### THE FIRST SOD OF THE TRENT VALLEY TURNED BY SIR R. PEEL.

Thursday being appointed for Sir R. Peel to turn the first sod of the Trent Valley Railway, near Tamworth, considerable interest was excited in the neighbourhood. Shortly after one o'clock, the Mayor of Tamworth and the members of the Corporation proceeded to the Town-hall, where they were entertained by the directors of the company at a *déjeuner*. The company rose to meet Sir R. Peel and party, who approached in several carriages from Drayton Manor. A procession was formed to the ground, and was accompanied by a band. The right hon. baronet looked in but delicate health; he wore a list slipper on his right foot, of which he has evidently not yet recovered the full use. Silence being obtained, and the chief personages having got out of their carriages, and assembled round Sir R. Peel, an appropriate address was presented to him.

Sir Robert Peel, leaning on the spade, said—Mr. Edmund Peel, Mr. Mayor of Tamworth, and Gentlemen,—I have great satisfaction, in my capacity as a representative of the borough of Tamworth, in being present on this occasion. I have always attempted to reconcile those public duties which official station has imposed upon me, with the duties which I owe to my constituents, the inhabitants of this borough; and I see no reason why that official station should prevent me from being present at a ceremony interesting to my constituents and to the inhabitants of this district generally. Gentlemen, in that capacity as the representative of this borough, I have given a cordial support to this undertaking. (Hear.) I gave it that support from a sincere belief that it was calculated to be beneficial to this district, in the success of which I take a deep interest; but I supported it also from the conviction that the success of such an undertaking would be conducive to the public welfare. (Cheers.) I thought the public welfare would be promoted by the establishment of a more direct communication being made between the metropolis on the one hand, and Dublin and a great portion of Ireland on the other—between the metropolis and the west of Scotland—between the metropolis and that great commercial and manufacturing district, of which Liverpool and Manchester are the capitals. (Hear.) It is probable that on the completion of this railway, Dublin will be brought, in point of time, within 14 or 15 hours' distance of London; that a letter posted in London on the evening of this day, may be answered from Dublin on the morning of the day but one afterwards—that is to say, that Dublin, in respect to post-office communication, will be in the same position that the town of Tamworth occupies at present. (Cheers.) I have reason to believe that Manchester will be brought within six or seven hours of London. I said upon a former occasion, that Manchester might be brought within eight hours of London, and that statement was received with great credulity; but I am sure I am not guilty of exaggeration when I say that Manchester and Liverpool will soon be brought within six hours of London in point of time. (Hear, hear.) It was a conviction, therefore, on my part, that great public benefit would result from this undertaking, that induced me to give it a warm and energetic support. (Hear, hear.) I gave it my support on account of my connection with this town, in the belief that it was impossible to place a town in the line of communication between the metropolis and the most important parts of Great Britain, in point of wealth, in point of population, and in point of commercial enterprise, could not be anything but advantageous to that town. (Hear, hear, hear.) I know that it has been said that the passage of a railway through a town conferred no immediate benefit upon it. Now, all must admit that it may be productive of partial disadvantage—that some inns may complain of a diminution of traffic, and some retail dealers may complain of a diminution of their profits. It is impossible to deny this—it is impossible not to regret it; but what is that but saying that for the great body of the community you have substituted a cheaper and better mode of communication, and given them a wider and more extended market than that in which they had previously engaged. (Hear, hear.) So far as the great body of the community goes, there is no question that a direct line of communication between London and Dublin, and Liverpool and Glasgow, can be other than an advantage to these several places. (Hear, hear.) There is another reason why I am rejoiced at being present on this occasion. I am about to commence an undertaking which connects that locality which is the seat of my property and the place of my residence, with that place upon which I look with feelings of affection, natural to one who regards it as the place of his birth, and the seat of his family. (Hear, hear.) I am about to commence a communication between this place and those manufacturing districts of which Manchester is the capital, and which is so worthily represented by the presence of the Mayor of that town. As I have an opportunity of addressing this Company, I will take advantage of it, to give some advice to the Directors of the Trent Valley Railway Company. I assure them that there are many persons in this neighbourhood who have made sacrifices of their private feelings and comforts, by consenting to their lands being appropriated for the purposes of this railway. They have given that consent from the consideration, that this undertaking was one that would be conducive to the public welfare, and that consideration of private interest should not obstruct the public good; that this was not one of those ephemeral schemes which had been proposed by mere gambling speculation, and for the cupidity of gain.—(Hear, hear.) They have given their consent in the confidence and belief, that the directors of this undertaking were men influenced by the honourable ambition of conferring a public benefit on the district with which they are themselves immediately connected, and would look for their reward not so much to immediate pecuniary gain as to the greater acknowledgments of their fellow-citizens for public services rendered.—(Applause.) On these grounds it was that they gave their consent to the passing of this railway through this locality. Now, the promoters of this scheme will be exposed to formidable opposition. If it is not the best railway between London and Manchester—if this is not the most direct communication—I fairly say in the face of my constituents, that no considerations of local benefit will prevent me from supporting another line.—(Hear.) But the way in which the directors must establish their claims to a continuance of the privileges they possess is, by being enabled to show that they combine the greatest velocity in travelling with the greatest degree of safety to the travellers. They must show that they have neglected no precaution that may diminish the risk of those accidents, the frequent occurrence of which has tended to shake confidence in railway travelling. (Hear.) They must make a sacrifice of pecuniary gain for the purpose of taking those precautions. They must show that they have consulted the convenience of all classes of railway travellers—of poor as well as rich. They must be able to show that they have suitably provided for the comfort and accommodation of all classes—the third, as well as the first (hear); and, if they are wise, they will, by moderate fares and comfortable accommodation, encourage the use of locomotion, on which, after all, the great amount of prosperity of railways must depend. (Hear.) I advise them to take this course on a comprehensive view of their own interests, as well as for the sake of the public; and, if they do that, then I shall, in turning the first sod on this day, not only be commencing a line of railway through the Trent Valley, but I shall be laying a foundation of a permanent and prosperous company, which can establish a claim for Parliamentary support more powerful than the union of great companies, and more powerful than the canvassing of Members of Parliament, for their claims to public support will be founded on the proof that the privileges conferred on this company have been exercised for the public advantage. (Hear, hear.) I will now proceed to that part of my duty, which consists in turning the first sod in connexion with this undertaking. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. K. Peel, then taking the spade, proceeded to dig some of the turf, and throw it into the barrow; and, after throwing about four spadefuls into the barrow, proceeded, amidst much cheering, to wheel it along a line of planks placed upon the grass. Three cheers were then given for Sir R. Peel, and three more for Lady Peel and the ladies. Sir R. Peel took the spade with him, and the barrow was borne behind his carriage by four men. A large party dined in the evening at Drayton Manor, and there was also a dinner at the King's Arms for several gentlemen who were not at Sir R. Peel's.

#### FREE-TRADE DINNER AT BIRMINGHAM.

A free-trade dinner was given on Thursday, at Birmingham, to the Hon. C. P. Villiers. It was brilliantly and numerously attended, and went off enthusiastically. Between seven and eight hundred gentlemen, of all shades of political opinion, sat down to dinner. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Smith, the newly-elected Mayor of the borough, having on his right Mr. Villiers, the guest of the evening; Mr. Scott, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. G. Fox, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Crawshaw, Mr. Bolton, and Mr. Blake, of the firm of Bolton and Watt, of the Soho Works; and on his left, Earl Ducie, Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. William Brown, late candidate for the southern division of Lancashire; Mr. Thornely, M.P.; the Low Bailiff of Birmingham, &c. &c. The health of Mr. Villiers was given very heartily, and that gentleman, in responding to the compliment, spoke very encouragingly of the prospect of the repeal of the corn laws.

Mr. Cobden addressed the assembly at some length. In the course of his speech, the hon. gentleman said:—It had been stated that the Duke of Wellington had desired that the people of England should not be allowed to feed themselves. Well, they were at issue with the great Duke upon that question; and he believed they had before tried the mettle of that noble warrior in Birmingham. (Loud cheers.) He was a man they liked to honour, as possessing those qualities for which men are most esteemed—high courage, firmness of resolve, indomitable perseverance. These qualities were to be admired in any man; and the Duke had had great fields of enterprise for the manifestation of those high attributes. But let him remind the noble Duke, who was now grown old—and he should not like to see him, who was scarcely ever conquered in the field of battle, suffer another defeat before he went down into his honoured grave—let him remind the noble Duke that he never yet entered into a contest with Englishmen in which he was not beaten. (Tremendous cheers.) Mr. Cobden gave his opinion that the country was on the verge of a famine, and concluded his speech in the following terms:—"Sir R. Peel was well acquainted with the difficulties of his present position; and, if there was one man who would go up to Parliament next session with a heavier heart than any other, that man was Sir R. Peel. (Cheers.) It was his (Mr. Cobden's) belief that if he did not, before long, open the ports, he would not dare to face his opponents next session; and, if he should take his seat without having thrown open the ports, he would soon be driven from office. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Cobden) predicted that next session would bring on a crisis connected with the Corn question. There

would be agitation at head quarters which would augur impending changes; but his advice to the people would be, not to mind who was in or who was out of office, but to keep their eyes steadily fixed on the Corn-laws, until they saw the question settled at once and for ever. Let them, when the fitting time had come, with one mighty effort level to the ground, with all its crimes, and all its painful associations, that fatal system, and establish on its ruins national prosperity, peace, and contentment." (Enthusiastic applause.)

The healths of Mr. Bright, and of some other gentlemen, were afterwards proposed, and were responded to in lengthened addresses. The company separated at a late hour, apparently much gratified with the proceedings of the evening.

ILLNESS OF THE DOWAGER LADY HOLLAND.—Sir Henry Webster and Colonel Fox arrived yesterday morning at the residence of their mother, the Dowager Lady Holland, with the utmost dispatch from Paris, which they left immediately on receiving the news of, we are sorry to hear, the dangerous and alarming illness of her ladyship.

COLLISION ON THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Thursday morning, at a little before seven o'clock, a collision of an alarming character took place on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, a short distance beyond the place where a junction is formed with the Sheffield line at Ardwick. The train which met with the accident was the train from Birmingham, which left the London road station at half-past six o'clock. The engine was the No. 2 Engine, driven by John Penny; and, at about five minutes before seven, in consequence of the slippery state of the rails, arising from the hoar frost, not more than a mile and a half had been traversed. The morning was exceedingly foggy, so much so that it was deemed prudent to place a signal lamp with a red light to the last carriage of the train. There were, in addition to the engine, a passenger's luggage van, a second-class, and a first-class carriage, two carriage trucks, another passenger carriage (a third-class), and a horse box. Finding that he could make but little progress, Penny caused his fireman to throw sand on the rails in front of the engine, and repeatedly blew his steam whistle, for the assistance of another engine. The train, which had just before been proceeding at a pace little exceeding a walk, was just getting to a moderate speed, when a terrific crash from behind threw nearly every passenger from his seat, and broke nearly every carriage in the train either more or less. One carriage truck, the second and third-class carriages, and the horse were detached from the train, and were out of sight. The engine in front of the train had likewise broken loose, and gone some distance in front of succeeding passenger carriages. The guard, who was seated in his usual place, behind the second-class carriage, was crushed up against the carriage, and considerably stunned. The principal sufferers were about six or eight people, who were in the third-class (stand-up) carriage, and were on their way to Stockport. Three of them were sitting on the embankment, and were much bruised and stunned. Happily, however, none of them sustained any fractures. It seems that they were all thrown one upon another in their carriage, receiving severe contusions. A young Irishwoman, who was also on her way to Stockport, was standing near the back of the carriage, when one of the springs forced up the bottom of the carriage, and she was severely injured about the right ear and foot. Two gentlemen, who sat in the last compartment of the first-class carriage, were thrown upon the bottom of the carriage, and one of them had his legs much contused. Nearly every one of the carriages was more or less injured. The horse-box and the lantern were very much shattered. The disaster was caused by an engine-driver, who had been despatched to assist the No. 2 Engine, coming suddenly up at very strong speed, and smashing into the train.

### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

#### SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Shortly after daybreak on Sunday morning, another fearful accident happened on this line a few yards distant from the Waltham Station. It appears that the ordinary night luggage train from Bishop's Stortford, &c., which was due at two o'clock on Sunday morning at the Waltham Station, arrived rather behind its time. Having stopped a short time for the receipt of some goods, it recommenced its journey to town, but had not proceeded many yards before the driver of the engine, finding the progress of the train somewhat impeded, stopped to ascertain the cause, when it was found that the axle-tree of one of the trucks, which contained several tons of flour, was broken. Every effort was made to repair it before the night fish train from Yarmouth came up, four o'clock being its time at the station. It could not, however, be accomplished, and the usual signals being sent up the line, the fish train was stopped with every safety. In addition to the enormous trucks used for the conveyance of fish, there was attached to the train a second-class carriage, in which were Captain Laurence, R.N., a director of the Norfolk Railway, and a drover who had charge of some sheep that were in a truck next to the carriage in the rear. The most active measures were then in force in endeavouring to replace the broken axle, and it was confidently expected that it would be effected before the Norwich mail train arrived, which was due at five o'clock at the station. To prevent accidents, however, and in compliance with the company's rules, a messenger was sent by the station-master down the line with a red signal-light to warn the engine-driver of the mail train of the danger.

The porter states that he went down the line about 400 yards, and on the approach of the train he held up the lamp in the most conspicuous manner. The train proceeded, however, and almost immediately afterwards came in collision, or, more properly speaking, ran into the rear fish van that was standing a short distance from the station. The mail train was to have stopped at that station, and therefore when the accident occurred it was going at a very slow rate. It was, however, of that character as to have caused the following injury:—The last carriage, a cattle truck, which was filled with sheep, was almost demolished, and twenty of the sheep killed. The next carriage, a second-class one, was broken in, and the body of it thrown some feet in the air, with Captain Laurence and the drover inside, and precipitated a few yards distant, near a ditch. The engine and tender, weighing 18 tons, of the mail train, were, by the force of the concussion, thrown off the rails of the up line to the down one, where they pitched nearly bottom upwards, and tore up the permanent road some distance. All the labourers at work at the broken truck hastened to the spot to render what assistance they could. Captain Laurence and the drover were promptly conveyed to the station. Measures were then taken to ascertain whether any of the passengers of the mail train had sustained injury, and all were found to be unhurt.

The passengers were conveyed to town, and a surgeon was sent to Waltham to attend Captain Laurence and the drover. They had in the meanwhile been removed to a neighbouring tavern, when it was discovered that Captain Laurence had his collar-bone dislocated, and sundry bruises about his body. The drover was much cut and bruised, but fortunately not seriously hurt. After the lapse of about four hours (near nine o'clock), the injuries were made good, and both lines thrown open to the regular passage of the trains.

ALARMING COACH ACCIDENT.—An alarming coach accident occurred on Saturday week from the upsetting of the Bird-in-Hand coach, belonging to Mr. Henry Whalley, of Blackburn, and running between that town and Preston. The accident took place on the Preston New-road, near to the toll-bar at the bottom of Brockhole's Brow, and several persons were seriously injured, and most of the passengers more or less hurt, those in the inside escaping with the least injury. It appears that the coach, which was driven by a man named James Hall, left Preston at half-past five on Saturday evening, having thirteen passengers outside, including three females, and five inside. The driver, it was considered, by some of the passengers, was "fresh" at starting. On coming to Brockhole's Brow, the horses became unmanageable, and the break, it is supposed, not being used, started off at full gallop down the hill. The coach rocked to and fro in a frightful manner, and the females shrieked loudly for help. The coachman, seeing the coach must turn over, let go the reins, and threw himself off, and the coach proceeded at this desperate speed for about thirty yards further, when it fell over with a tremendous crash, scattering the unfortunate passengers in all directions, and throwing some of them to a considerable distance. One man, named John Hacking, a cow-jobber, living in the Branch-road, Blackburn, and who was an outside passenger, was picked up with his leg dreadfully fractured, and his body otherwise seriously cut and bruised. Another outside passenger, named Samuel Latous, living in Salford, Blackburn, was found with his leg broken in three places, and other parts of his person much cut and bruised. A third, named Elskin, who resides at Bolton, was so terribly hurt, that doubts were entertained of his recovery. The coachman, who had thrown himself from his seat, was seriously injured about the head, and is now lying in a very bad state. Mr. Thomas Ainsworth, bookseller, of Blackburn, was pitched upon his head, and much hurt. Two of the females were taken back to Preston, viz., Ann Seed, who was dreadfully crushed and bruised, and Mary Robinson, who was also much injured. A man named Robert Wilding, likewise sustained some injury on his arm.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A melancholy case of death from hydrophobia took place on Sunday last, in the family of Mr. Callem, picture-frame dealer, No. 5, Wellington-place, Goswell street-road, St. Luke's, whose son, Charles Callem, died on that day, from the effects of that frightful malady. About four months ago he was bitten on the lip by a dog of the black tan species, which belonged to a man who keeps a greengrocer's stall in that neighbourhood. The wound, which bled a little, healed up, and there were no subsequent symptoms of any ill effects of the bite till a few days before his death. On Tuesday night he was with a party of friends in the company of his family. On the following day he complained of an unpleasant sensation in his throat, which got worse on Thursday, when it was deemed advisable to send for the family medical adviser, Mr. World. After having prescribed some medicine, his fears were excited that the young man was labouring under an attack of hydrophobia. He, in consequence, applied to Mr. Coulson, the eminent surgeon, Old Jewry, who inquired whether the patient had been at any time bitten by a dog. Upon being informed that he had, he at once stated that the complaint he was suffering from was hydrophobia. The deceased, for several hours afterwards, endured the most dreadful paroxysms of its attacks, and, on Sunday morning, after being reduced by their violence to a state of the greatest exhaustion, he gradually sank and died. He was about seventeen years of age, and an only son. At the request, the jury returned a verdict of died from hydrophobia, produced by the bite of a dog in a rabid state.



## L O R D M A Y O R ' S S H O W .

Never! Nor, in fact, is there—ever *was* there—or ever *will there be* in any city, or upon any river in the world, such unapproachable and splendid pageantry. Other waters have been celebrated, but what are they to the Thames on the Tenth of November; other people have embarked upon them, but who were they compared to Lord Mayor Johnson taking water at Blackfriars Bridge! Moore mentions a *Lough*, with a kind of *Horse* name (*Neigh*, we believe), where

—the fisherman strays,—

(he doesn't speak of any other class of the community)—

And sees the round towers of other days  
In the waves beneath him shining.

Well, what of that? On Lord Mayor's Day, it isn't to say a single fisherman, but the whole Fishmongers' Company, with Goldsmiths, Spectacle-makers, and Merchant Tailors to boot, are witnesses of the big City's grandeur, blazing away, not "beneath the waves," but all above water, and illumining the bosom of the Thames.

There was some fuss made with Cleopatra when she embarked upon the Cydnus; and, as she flabbergasted some of the Cæsars, and caused Antony to throw away a world, we take it for granted she was a woman worth making a fuss about. So they got up for her golden skies, and purple sails, and amber breezes; and a fine dashing queen she looked as she committed her beautiful freight to the diamond-watered river: but what was Cleopatra to a virtuous Mayor?—the purple-winged vessel to the City Barge?—the Cydnus to London's Merchant River?—and the whole pageant to the embarkation at the bottom of Bridge-street?

Then there was in Venice a puppet, called a Doge, who used to get married to the Adriatic, and jewel her with rings, amid pageantry most magnificent. But your smart Italians were not to be compared to the "Sunday best" people, who line the bridges from London to Westminster; there never was a gondolier like a Thames wherryman; your ginger boats of the blue waters were nothing to the fourpenny steamers; and the fleet of Corporation gingerbread beats a Venetian navy into fits. The result is, that, if any Doge of Venice ever produced a pageant like that of Alderman Johnson, Lord Mayor Confirmed for the metropolis of the British Empire, you are not to take the

ILLUSTRATED NEWS, containing an account of it—and that is a punishment, at the very least, equivalent to transportation for life!

However, as it is now becoming our vocation to describe the Show—here goes!

The morning of the Tenth was foggy, with a transparency of sun—beautiful for November! The two Mayors got up with the dawn—if there was any—so early, in fact, that it became hardly veracious to call Alderman Gibbs the *late* Mayor. The Parisians, in their revolutions, erect barriers in the streets—the Police do the same in London on Lord Mayor's Day!

It is much to the annoyance of the *two* and the *four*-wheelers,  
But Whittle Harvey has it done by all the City-Peelers!

Way was made, however, for the big wigs, through the large thoroughfares, and the carriages of the Mayors and Sheriffs soon arrived at Guildhall.

Where Gog and Magog watch'd the preparations  
Superbly making for the Evening's Rations!

Now formed the procession, and it becomes us respectfully to see of what it consisted:



THE LORD MAYOR TAKING WATER AT THE NEW PIER, BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

First, neatly-rigg'd—to all the people dear—  
Marched the blue Constables, the way to clear;  
Then, lots of little wags,  
With flags—

Urchins in great variety—  
Belonging to the R. Marine Society.  
Next, 4 Committee—with a man on horse,  
Bearing a banner, tattered not a bit, O!  
And following them, without the least remorse,  
The same repeated, Ditto! Ditto! Ditto!  
At last, the City Marshal,  
With more Police, to whom we're all so partial.

After this poetical procession came the Distillers' Company—probably, to pay their duty to the Mayor; they advanced with great spirit, and their horses—belonging to men of whiskey—were so frisky, that there was great difficulty in keeping them still. This was a little fermentation which they rectified on their way home. The Spectacle-makers followed the Distillers—and it is a fine old pun to say, a pretty spectacle they made: it was only to be regretted that they did not

walk in pairs, for the benefit of those who wished to get a stronger sight of the procession. A great many officials walked upon their legs, and bore the arms of the Wardens and officers.

We have no room to *Chronicle* the *Heralds*, nor to blow the trumpets of the Trumpeters, nor to mention the *Standard*-bearers, Men-at-Arms, Yeomen of the Guard, &c. The Knights, however, increased the splendour of the day; and the Squires fulfilled the people's desires—as, in fact, did also the Common Criers. The Sword-bearers, Water-bearers, and Chaplains were orderly to perfection. All the State Servants looked famously grand; and so, to tell truth, did the Life Guards' Band.

The Lord Mayor, with his coach and six,  
Came on in grand array;  
On him all hearts and eyes did fix,  
He seemed to crown the day.  
They blessed him as he rode along;  
They wished him happy years;  
And they burst the welkin fifty times  
With fifty thousand cheers.

We have already intimated that the procession to Westminster banged Banagher; and the cannon fired to its honour from the shores of the Thames was so explosive, that it nearly burst its banks. But the heroes of the day landed in safety after all the salutes, and were duly escorted to the Courts of Westminster, being there introduced to the Judges by the Recorder in a flaming speech. The Biography of the new Lord Mayor was given by this public lecturer in appropriate terms of compliment, which the Lord Chief Baron echoed in his address to the new functionary, like a good hearty Irish echo, whose lungs were perfectly sound.

From Westminster back to Blackfriars departed the Civic Procession, and there, on its way to glory, it filled the gaze of the admiring people. It was also speedily joined by all the great officers of State, Ministers, Judges, Lawyers, and the like.

Who look'd exceedingly anxious indeed,  
To be in time for the Lord Mayor's feed.

The 9th of November, so important an era in the civic history of the ancient city of London, happening this year to be Sunday, Monday last, the 10th, was, in due course, set apart for what has been known from time im-





L O R D M A Y O R ' S S H O W , 1 8 4 5 .



memorial by the good people of the metropolis as the "Lord Mayor's Show." At an early hour, the day which was to witness the decadence of one civic monarch, and the rising sun of another, was ushered in by the ringing of bells and other popular demonstrations of rejoicing. Barriers were thrown across all the thoroughfares that communicated with the Guildhall or the streets through which the line of procession was to pass; and the city police, under the superintendence of Mr. Commissioner Harvey, were stationed at suitable distances to preserve order throughout the route.

About half-past ten o'clock, the newly-elected Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Johnson) arrived in the state carriage, and was received on alighting with considerable applause. The Sheriffs and the late Lord Mayor arrived about the same time. After partaking of an elegant *déjeuner* provided for the occasion, the procession formed in front of Guildhall. The procession left the front of the Guildhall shortly before twelve o'clock, in the following order:—

Police Constables to clear the way.

The Boys belonging to the Royal Marine Society, with Banners.

Man on Horseback bearing the Banner of the Society of Guardians for the Protection of Trade, 1776.

Carriage containing Four Gentlemen of the Committee.

Man on Horseback bearing a similar Banner.

Carriage containing Four Gentlemen of the Committee.

Man on Horseback bearing a similar Banner.

Carriage containing Four Gentlemen of the Committee.

Man on Horseback bearing a similar Banner.

Carriage containing Four Gentlemen of the Committee.

Man on Horseback bearing a similar Banner.

City Marshal's Man.

Six Police Constables.

The Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Distillers.

A Military Band.

Watermen bearing the following banners:—

1. The Royal Standard.

2. The Arms of W. Evans, Esq.

3. The Arms of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

4. The Arms of the Distillers' Company.

5. The Arms of the Company, in his "bariot."

6. The Court of Assistants, in their Carriages.

7. The Wardens, in their Carriages.

8. The Master in his Carriage.

The Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers.

The Large Master.

Watermen, bearing the following Banners:—

1. The Royal Standard.

2. The Banner of St. George.

3. The Union.

4. The Arms of the City of London.

5. The Arms of Alexander Rogers, Esq.

6. The Arms of John Lanson, Esq.

7. The Arms of John Sivewright, Esq.

8. The Arms of R. B. Bate, Esq.

9. The Arms of James Harmer, Esq.

10. The Arms of Richard Gude, Esq.

11. The Arms of Sir J. Duke, Knt. Ald. M.P.

12. Banner of the Arms of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

13. The Arms of the Bearer Warden, the Marquis of Downshire.

14. The Arms of the Upper Warden, William Clarkson, Esq.

15. The Arms of the Master, Sir George Carroll, Knight, Alderman.

16. The Arms of the Company's Chaplain, the Rev. John Jennings, M.A.

17. The Arms of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers.

The Junior City Marshal on horseback.

The Clerk of the Company in his Chariot.

The Court of Assistants, in their Carriages.

The Wardens, in their Carriages.

The Master, in his Carriage.

The Lord Mayor's Beadle.

The Lord Mayor's Barge Master, in his State Dress.

The Bargemen, bearing the various Colours.

The Banner of the Lord Mayor.

The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge.

The Principal Assistant Water Bailiff.

The Watermen, with Colours.

A Grand Military Band.

The Two Under-Sheriffs.

The City Solicitor.

The Remembrancer.

The Comptroller.

The Two Common Pleaders.

The Judge of the Sheriff's Courts.

The Town Clerk.

The Common Sergeant.

The Chamberlain.

Ancient Herald, habited in a Tabard, with the Arms of England, and plumed.

Farrier on horseback.

Kettle-drums.

Farrier on horseback.

Guard on horseback.

Trumpeter on horseback.

Trumpeter on horseback.

Guard on horseback.

Guard on horseback.

Standard Bearer, in half-armor, bearing the Banner of his Knight.

Esquire, in half-armor, bearing the Shield.

Esquire, in half-armor, bearing the Shield.

Yeoman of the Guard.

Ancient Knight.

Yeoman of the Guard

Mounted on a charger, armed cap-a-pie, in a suit of polished steel armour, and plumed.

Armourer.

Armourer.

Guard on horseback.

Mr. Sheriff Laurie, in his State Chariot.

Trumpeter on horseback.

Guard on horseback.

Trumpeter on horseback.

Guard on horseback.

Standard Bearer, in half-armor, bearing the banner of his Knight.

Esquire, in half-armor, bearing the Shield.

Esquire, in half-armor, bearing the Shield.

Yeoman of the Guard.

Ancient Knight.

Yeoman of the Guard

Mounted on a charger, armed cap-a-pie, in a suit of burnished brass scale armour, and plumed.

Armourer.

Armourer.

Guard on horseback.

Mr. Sheriff Chaplin, in his State Chariot.

The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.

The Recorder.

The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.

The late Lord Mayor.

Trumpeter on Horseback.

Trumpeter on Horseback.

Guard on Horseback.

Guard on Horseback.

Standard Bearer, in half-armor, bearing the banner of his Knight.

Esquire, in half-armor, bearing the Shield.

Esquire, in half-armor, bearing the Shield.

Yeoman of the Guard.

Ancient Knight.

Yeoman of the Guard

Mounted on a charger, armed cap-a-pie, in a suit of burnished brass scale armour, and plumed.

Armourer.

Armourer.

Guard on horseback.

Trumpeter on horseback.

Trumpeter on horseback.

Guard on horseback.

The Lord Mayor's Servants in State Liveries.

The Band of the Life Guards mounted.

The Upper City Marshal on horseback.

Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,

In his State Carriage, drawn by six horses, attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff.

Guard of Honour on Horseback.

Gibbs, the late Lord Mayor, whereby he undertook to make and render a true and faithful account to her Majesty's Exchequer of all moneys, &c., which had passed through his hands by virtue of his late office.

Whilst this form of oath was being read by the learned Baron, there was a general titter throughout the court.

The Usher of the Court then called upon Mr. Alderman Gibbs, late Lord Mayor of London, to come forth and render his account.

This summons was followed by a burst of laughter from nearly every person in the court.

The other customary formalities having been gone through, the ceremonial terminated by the withdrawal of the civic functionaries.

The procession then proceeded by water to Blackfriars-bridge, where it debarked, and proceeded in the same order as before, passing up New Bridge-street to the Obelisk, where it was joined by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, the Nobility, Judges, Members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet at Guildhall. It then passed up Ludgate-hill, through St. Paul's Churchyard, along by King-street, to its destination.

#### THE BANQUET AT GUILDHALL.

In the evening, the Lord Mayor gave the usual inaugural dinner, in the Guildhall, on the most sumptuous and magnificent scale.

The hall was most tastefully and appropriately decorated. The walls were covered with waving flags and gorgeous banners, "scutcheons and signs of conquests," and manifold memorials of men and events of civic celebrity in former times. The light was supplied by three splendid chandeliers, pendent from the roof, and innumerable gas jets, so disposed as to delineate in lines of light the fine Gothic arches, lofty pillars, and other architectural characteristics of this ancient edifice.

At four o'clock the guests began to assemble, but the company did not sit down to dinner till after seven. Sir J. Graham entered the hall shortly after six o'clock, and was loudly cheered as he passed on to the Council-chamber. Among the company present were—

The late Lord Mayor, his Highness the Prince Hilar of Muscat, several of the Foreign Ministers, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Eldon, Lord William Lennox, Viscount Sidney, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord Montford, Lord Harris, the Lord Chief Justice Tindal, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Vice-Chancellor Wigram, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Baron Platt, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., the Right Hon. Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, the Right Hon. Henry Pierrepont, Mr. H. Thomas Lowry Corry, M.P., Mr. W. Bingham Baring, M.P., the Dean of Westminster, the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, Sir William Heathcote, Sir Francis Bond Head, Sir Edmond Antrobus, Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Sir Harry Goring, Sir Robert Inglis, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, Colonel Wood, M.P., Colonel T. Wood, M.P., &c.

The following is the general bill of the fare which was provided for the occasion:—

250 tureens of real turtle, containing 5 pints each; 200 bottles of sherbet, 6 dishes of fish, 30 entrées, 4 boiled turkeys and oysters, 60 roast pullets, 60 dishes of fowls, 46 ditto of capons, 6 ditto of Capt. White's Selim's true India curries, 50 French pies, 60 pigeon pies, 53 hams, ornamented; 43 tongues, 2 quarters of house lamb, 2 barons of beef, 3 rounds of beef, 2 stewed rumps of beef, 13 sirloins, rumps, and ribs of beef, 6 dishes of asparagus, 60 ditto of mashed and other potatoes, 44 ditto of shell-fish, 4 ditto of prawns, 140 jellies, 50 blancmanges, 40 dishes of tarts, creamed; 40 dishes of almond pastry, 30 ditto of orange and other tarts, 20 Chantilly baskets, 60 dishes of mince pies, and 56 salads.

THE REMOVES.—80 roast turkeys, 6 leverets, 80 pheasants, 24 geese, 40 dishes of partridges, 15 dishes of wild fowl, 2 peafowls.

DESSERT.—100 pine-apples, from 2lb. to 3lb. each; 200 dishes of hot-house grapes, 250 ice-creams, 50 dishes of apples, 100 ditto of pears, 60 ornamental Savoy cakes, 75 plates of walnuts, 80 ditto of dried fruit and preserves, 50 ditto of preserved ginger, 60 ditto of rout cakes and chips, and 46 ditto of brandy cherries.

WINE.—Champagne, Hock, Claret, Madeira, Port, Sherry.

After the accustomed toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers."

Sir James Graham, in responding to the toast, apologised for the absence of his Right Hon. Friend, Sir Robert Peel. Nothing but severe indisposition, from which he had partially recovered, could have prevented him from being present on this occasion. But for that Right Hon. Gentleman, and for himself (Sir James Graham) he begged to state that it was to them an object of real pleasure and satisfaction to accept the invitation of the citizens of London, on an occasion like the present. The Government felt what had been so truly stated by the Lord Mayor, in proposing the trade and commerce of this great city, that the prosperity and interest of London were connected with the welfare and prosperity of the whole empire. The administration of the Government of such a country must always be an arduous task; from time to time, occasional difficulties would arise, which no human foresight could anticipate, and no human prudence could avert. In fact, there would be unexpected evils against which no precautions on the part of any Government could provide. The difficulties and disasters incidental to such circumstances could not fairly be placed to the account of the executive Government. But his Right Hon. Friend, the Lord Mayor, had said that the present Government possessed the general confidence of the country. He (Sir James Graham) believed that to be the case. However, in a large meeting like that, it might naturally be expected that on this point great differences of opinion would exist. But when he looked around him, and saw an assemblage representing the wealth, intelligence, industry, and enterprise of this great country, he believed that whoever might be the Ministry, and that whatever difficulties Ministers might have to encounter, they would be supported so long as they manifested the one honest purpose of devoting their abilities, without favour or affection, to the promotion of the interests and welfare of the nation. Although he found much encouragement and the greatest reward in the acknowledgment that his services, which were connected with the civil authority of the country, had been approved of, yet he must acknowledge that on all occasions, and under all circumstances, the Corporation of London had cordially co-operated with him in upholding the authority of the law, and in maintaining peace and order. (Cheers.) The Right Hon. Baronet concluded by proposing "The Health of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

The toast having been drunk with all the honours,

The Lord Mayor gave "The Foreign Ministers." (Drank with great applause.)

The Belgian Chargé d'Affaires returned thanks, and proposed "The health of the Lady Mayress," which was drunk with unbounded applause.

The ladies then retired.

The Lord Mayor vacated the chair at ten o'clock, and was followed by the company into an ante-room, where they partook of tea and coffee, after which dancing commenced, and the festivities were kept up till a late hour.

A novel feature was introduced this year into the procession, by the attendance of the Society of Guardians for the Protection of Trade, of which the Lord Mayor is one of the Presidents. This is the most ancient society of its kind, having been established in 1776.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

##### THE ELECTION AFFRAY AT WINDSOR.

An investigation took place at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, before a full bench of magistrates, respecting the affray which took place after the election on Saturday. Several witnesses were examined. Among other evidence tending to impune the conduct of the soldiers, was the following:—

Mr. John Clode, wine merchant, stated that he saw near the market-house the soldiers pursuing the mob, who were flying in all directions. This was about nine o'clock; saw a soldier strike a man, who, after feeling a little, fell down; after he was down the soldier struck him several times with his fist and a stick, and then kicked him in the side or stomach; another person afterwards came up and struck the man. The soldiers afterwards rushed across the market place, and struck right and left; saw them strike a woman and a boy. There were a great many women in the crowd, some crying out, "Walter for ever." About a quarter to eleven, saw soldiers pass by my house at Augusta-place, on their way to the barracks, in twenties and thirties, most of them in a tipsy state. When I first saw the crowd they were waving one of Walter's flags, and cheering at the houses of those they considered favourable to him, and hissing at those they considered unfavourable.

Wm. John Astle—Saw the soldiers knock down men, women, and children indiscriminately, some with their regimental canes, and others with thick sticks.

Robert Weyman swore that he was struck by the soldiers because he wore Walter's colours.

The inquiry was adjourned till Thursday for further evidence, when nothing particular being elicited, the proceedings were adjourned until Monday.

MR. PALMER, M.P. FOR SOUTH ESSEX.—A paragraph, copied from a provincial journal, is going the round of the daily papers, stating that Mr. Palmer, of Nazeing, one of the members for Essex, is dangerously ill, and that his life is despaired of. The honourable gentleman is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and was in attendance at his office in the City several times during the present week. We may add that Mr. Palmer is not member for North Essex, as described, but for the Southern Division of the county.

SUDDEN DEATH OF J. PEEL, ESQ.—We regret to have to record the death of this gentleman, which took place at the Abbey, Burton-upon-Trent, on Tuesday morning. Mr. Peel was in good health up to the period of his death. In the morning he was taking lunch about 11 o'clock, and was in the act of breaking a bit of biscuit, when his hand was observed suddenly to drop, and, closing his eyes, he almost instantly expired. Mr. Peel was formerly partner in the extensive cotton manufactory at Burton-upon-Trent.

THE LATE MURDER AT YARMOUTH.—The magistrates of Yarmouth have within the last week re-opened the investigation into the murder of Mrs. Candler, and have examined some witnesses in consequence, as is alleged, of fresh evidence having come to light. It is stated that Mrs. Deck has since asserted that the man Yarnham, who was admitted evidence for the Crown at the trial, had confessed to her that he was the man who murdered Mrs. Candler. The affair is still under investigation.

#### THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Child of a Palace! lisp thy sweet way  
Through Infancy's untroubled realms of light;  
Whose years, like summer butterflies, do play  
Around thee—and thou dost not miss their flight!  
Though into braver boyhood thou dost sing  
Thy buoyant way, with playful grace, and free,  
And feel'st thyself caress'd—"the future King  
Of broadest Empires that surmount the Sea!"

This is thy birthday! What is the first bliss  
Of thy fresh spirit? Love, in gushing tide—  
Love of thy Queenly Mother's tend'rest kiss,  
And of thy Father's gift, young princely pride!  
Home's early-utter'd voices to the heart  
Are mur'm'ring with their eloquence divine,  
And of our Sovereign's soul—the gentler part  
Is blending its devotion warm with thine!

Full well she folds thee 'neath her Regal wing,  
And with the sheltering pinion shields thy life;  
Full proud she feels that thou shalt be a King,  
And sure as *She* is Mother, Queen, and Wife  
And great and good as all—will her high mind  
Uprain thee to fulfil the high behest;  
By HER, unto the Nation's arms consign'd,  
Of hearts the bravest, and of Kings the best!

Boy of the old imperishable Throne  
Britannia guardeth with a shield divine—  
Make but thy Mother's excellence thine own,  
And thou shalt grow like her to reign and shine!  
When her well-wielded rule shall pass away  
To the far Heaven to which she bids thee cling,  
Then shalt thou grasp the glory of her sway,  
And with VICTORIA's virtue crown the King!

Till then—(a distant hour of woe and joy  
Blended for thine and for thy Mother's sake)—  
May happiness float round thee, Princely Boy  
—A Fairy Spirit on Life's silver lake!—  
May every Birth-day bring thee more of bliss,  
With more world-knowledge of thy Regal fate;  
But still may Father's gift and Mother's kiss  
Outweigh with thee the gorgeous lures of State.

The heart—still keep the heart!—let every year  
Hear its fine pulses ever warm and loud;  
So shall the kindling people hold thee dear,  
And be all England of thy Birth-day proud—  
Watch thee to Manhood with bright eyes of love,  
And stir'd with Loyalty that never fails—  
Bid the Old Nation's honest spirit move,  
To greet and bless VICTORIA'S PRINCE OF WALES!

#### MUSIC.

##### ROSSINI'S "GUILLAUME TELL" AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

It is now upwards of sixteen years since Rossini produced his last opera at the Académie Royale in Paris. Since that memorable epoch in the musical career of the Swan of Pesaro, nothing has been written by him but the "Stabat Mater," and some fugitive pieces. Is this silence to be eternal? Is the lute of Rossini never more to be heard? After giving to the world one of the grandest of musical epics—after establishing that, whatever charges of lightness and frivolity might be brought against his earlier productions, the "Guillaume Tell" must take its rank in the highest class of operatical inspiration—the most celebrated and most popular composer of the 19th century reposes on his laurels at Bologna. It was in "William Tell," although only three years subsequent to the representations at the French Opera of the "Siege of Corinth" and "Count Ory," that the genius of Rossini underwent a complete transformation; and it is a remarkable fact, that precisely under similar circumstances Meyerbeer's school was altogether changed. The latter, German by birth, became the adopted of Italy, and composed, under the influence of the sunny sky, light operas.

Established in Paris at the French opera, Meyerbeer produces "Robert le Diable" and "The Huguenots"—types of the French style. Rossini, however, it was who set this example to his Teutonic rival. What Voltaire has written as to the Gallic school stands good now. "French music," he observes, "must be different from that of other European nations, because the prosody is different. We dwell always on the first syllable, and all other nations rest on the last but one, or on the *antépénultième*, like the Italians. Our language is the only one which has words terminated by the *e* mute, and these *e*'s not pronounced in ordinary declamation must be articulated in notation, and in a uniform manner. This is the reason that, unless persons are accustomed to it, the majority of our airs and our recitatives are insupportable. The foreigners, however, who have been a long time in France, admit that composers in adjusting airs to our words, have accomplished *chefs-d'œuvre*, and that marked declamation has much expression, but it requires perfect execution and great actors, whilst in Italy only singers are necessary." To be a great French composer, therefore, Rossini had not only to display his natural fire, his elegance, and his profuse sprinkling of sparkling themes, but he had to acquire a delicate and profound comprehension of dramatic action, and of careful declamation in the recitatives. How he succeeded, the triumph of "William Tell" in every part of the world, is an evidence; although, like Mozart in the "Zauberflöte," and Weber in the "Euryanthe," he had a wretched *libretto* to compose to. We can only presume that the state of political affairs in the last year of Charles the Tenth's reign, must have suggested to MM. Jony and Hippolyte Bis, the prudence of making a nonentity of the Swiss patriot, and of creating an interest in the nonsensical lives of the peasant and the princess, as exemplified in the cooings of *Arnold* and *Matilda*. In fact, a story more absurd and destitute of interest cannot be imagined; and even the touching incident of the shooting of the apple barely escapes ridicule. The more glory then to Rossini that his prodigious intelligence mastered the difficulties of the drama. Melodist he always was, but profound harmonist he proved himself in "William Tell." The most sublime beauties of musical and dramatic expression are luxuriantly spread over a series of choral effects, whilst the under-current of the love-passion glides with a delicious charm through the patriotic cries of the masses. The introduction (a calm Swiss picture) has all the pastoral beauties of a Cyp; and what a magnificent contrast does it present to the stupendous incantation at the meeting of the clans, with the colossal burst when the three cantons unite in the cry to arms. The ideas of Rossini seem to have been as mighty as the torrent of the mountain, where the scene of action passion—the whole of the choral outpourings are a sustained volume of elaborated and grandly constructed design, whilst a delicious stream of melody flows wherever the isolated passion is developed. The exquisite air of *William Tell*, when he is forced to the shooting trial, the tenderness and expression of the love *duo*, the beautiful and impassioned melodies of *Arnold*, now heard in a masterly trio, and anon in the *solo* of *asile héréditaire*, give endless variety to the choral themes. The enthusiasm, the fire, the energy with which the whole opera is carried on, are quite marvellous—it is music truly painting every shade of sentiment and every phase of passion.

We hope that this opera will be frequently repeated during the season: it cannot be heard too often; and the Drury-Lane operatic strength is more advantageously developed than, perhaps, in any other work of the *repertoire*. The advent of Duprez two seasons since seemed to have inspired all the singers and instrumentalists with unusual emulation. Certain it is, that the choruses are better sung and the accompaniments more rigidly played than in any other opera. Certainly we should desire far more brilliancy in the violins and less pretension from the gentlemen of the brass, drum and cymbal departments; but still there is more clearness and body of support—more pertinence of answer, than one hears in general. The principals deserve especial praise. The amateurs who are desirous of hearing Miss Romer's beautiful organ without alloy, should hear her in *Matilda*. Her opening air is delightfully sung, and so is her share of the *duo* with *Arnold*. The latter part is now assumed by Allen. We recollect his failure in it some seven years since, when he omitted the grand *scena*. Now he sings all the music, and very artistically. He was admirable in the *duet*, very successful in the celebrated trio, and escaped without a flaw in the trying finale. Allen exemplifies what mind and feeling will accomplish eventually, in a struggle with a defective organ. He is incomparably our best tenor. Stretton is the *William Tell*, and Weiss, Borani, S. Jones, and Miss Poole, are included in the cast. Why was the romance of the fishermen, in the opening scene, omitted? Where was Mr. King? In Paris, Alexis Dupont, a first-rate tenor, always sang the air, and we hope that no petty feelings of artists have been allowed to cause the suppression.

##### THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the members, a ballot took place for three members, and seven associates. Mr. H. Westrup, the composer; Mr. J. B. Chatterton, the harpist; and Mr. H. Banister, the violoncello performer, were elected as members.

For Associates: Signor Costa, conductor of the orchestra of her Majesty's Theatre, was unanimously elected; a compliment the more marked, as some years since, through sheer malevolence, he had been black-balled; the other professors returned were Jules Benedict, the composer and pianist; Mr. Dizl,



the harpist; Mr. G. Cooper, the deputy organist of St. Paul's Cathedral; and Master of the Boys, since the retirement of Mr. Hawes; Mr. J. F. Loder, the violinist, son of the veteran Loder; Mr. Gledhill, the composer, and organist at Clapham; and Mr. J. T. Cooper, organist. Mr. Dizi, curiously enough, was elected many years since, and has been on the Continent for 17 years, during which period, as he paid up his annual subscription, his name continued on the list of Members. By some mistake, his last year's subscription was omitted to be paid, and on his return to this country, he has to go through the ordeal of two elections to obtain his former position. The season will commence on Monday, 16th of March; and the seven following Concerts are fixed for March 30, April 20, May 4, 18, June 1, 15, and 29. Mr. Anderson is treasurer, Mr. Calkin, librarian, and Mr. Watts, secretary.

#### SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The third Concert was given on Tuesday night at Erat's Harp Saloon, in Berners-street. The most curious item in the scheme was Miss Orger's clever Piano-forte Quartet, with violin, tenor, and violoncello, well executed by the fair composer; the Scherzo was encored. Mr. Macfarren's M.S. Quartet, in F, played by Messrs. Thirlwall, Patey, Hill, and Lucas, was not remarkable for originality. Spohr's "Nonetto" was announced, but was not performed, some of the parts having been mislaid. Mendelssohn's Trio, in D, was ably interpreted by Messrs. Dorrell, piano; Patey, violin; and Lucas, violoncello.

The vocal selection comprised Weber's Quartet, "O'er the dark blue waters," sung by Miss Steele, Miss Cubitt, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Machin; one of Spohr's songs from "Jessonda," artistically sung by Mr. Machin; Mr. Brinley Richards's charming song (M.S.), "The Rose," admirably sung by Miss Steele; a lugubrious mystification, called "The Lament," by Mr. Howard Glover, sung by Miss Cubitt; and an elegant cantata, "Thou hast slept, O Love," by Mr. Kearns. Mr. Westrop was the director, and Mr. Dorrell, the accompanist. The next meeting will be on Monday week. We had almost omitted to notice, in eulogistic terms, Mr. Lockey, who sang Mr. Kearns's cantata. In this age of scarce tenors, Mr. Lockey is a valuable acquisition.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The second Concert at Exeter Hall is on Wednesday next, when Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be repeated.

THE CHORAL HARMONISTS.—This Society will commence their fourteenth season on Monday next, at the London Tavern.

RAILROAD SINGING.—Miss Hawes sang on Wednesday night at a Concert at Hammer-smith, on Thursday at Exeter, and last night (Friday) at Bath.

MR. BLAGROVE.—This distinguished violinist has formed, at his Rooms, in Mortimer-street, a society for the performance of full orchestral works by amateurs.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

At the instance of Government, steps have been taken to procure deposit in the British Museum of charts or maps of all the Railways executed and projected in Great Britain, up to the present time. From these it is proposed to compile a grim atlas, exhibiting in one fell swoop the face of our Island seamed and scarified by the most malignant disease that ever fell upon fair Nature, or threatened an untimely end of the picturesque. Happy be the hour in which we write it, "the crisis is over, and has left the patient much better than could be expected." But, although the danger is past, it is well that a memorial of it should be preserved for future generations. Above all, the lover of woodcraft is concerned in the health and well-being of the rural districts. The very existence of his craft was menaced by that iron epidemic which raged during the past summer in every nook and corner of merry England. For him, therefore, the 30th of November—the necromancer whose coming laid the evil spirit of the Rail—should be a day of solemn ceremonial, such as the 5th of that ilk is to every good patriot. On each anniversary of that propitious day, a copy of the atlas aforesaid should be burned in front of every kennel of hounds in the kingdom; and if the whips were to dress up, out of their cast off pinks, in imitation of a "Guy," a "Judson," and hang it on the dog-house gibbet, it would greatly add to the *celat* and character of the rite. Now that the drought, which prevailed since the season set in, has been quenched by some genial showers, fox hunting will go on, and may it prosper. The announcement of fixtures is general, and it does our old heart good to see one of our own chronological race advertise himself the hunt every day in the week! Tom Smith I may thy shadow never be less; neither the instinct which impels thee upon reynard, nor the hurricane after the Flying Dutchman. A worthier quill than ours has sung the virtues of a bold peasant; at least, this our especial pen would steal odour for itself in eulogising the glories of the gallant sportsman. "You same to think," exclaims Teddy the Tiler, "it's as aisy to make a prince as a hod of mortar." Our opinion is, the stuff that would furnish a race of emperors would run short of the material required to make such a man as "The Old Squire."

In the degree that the last three weeks were unpropitious to the fox-hunter, they were favourable to the sports of the leash. Probably the public coursing of October and the first moiety of November was never so good as during the present season; the sport itself was certainly never so popular or of so high a character. The coursing meetings of Newmarket have become rivals of its racing—while the teams of greyhounds that sweep the Wiltshire Downs draw as imposing companies to witness their essays as the steeds of peerless blood that attract their crowds of followers to Epsom and Doncaster. For the remainder of the year the chase and the leash will head the list of our national sports: indeed, they will almost enjoy a monopoly, for shooting is already on the wane; and steeple-chasing, if it deserve a place in the catalogue, does not set in properly till after Christmas. At no distant day we hope to place before our readers a sketch—after nature—of a first-class coursing meeting in all its pomp and circumstance. It is one of those scenes only to be witnessed in this country. Tell a Parisian that it is an occasion of amusement which draws together a concourse of persons of condition, and to which numerous dogs are brought in body clothes, and he will conclude the former assemblage to see the latter perform the *Minuet de la Cour* and *Gavotte* in full dress suits, hoops, and periwigs. We offer no excuse for not treating under this head those episodes of trotting, galloping on the turnpike-road, and such like miscellaneous recreations as are got up by those sporting philanthropists whose practice is confined to doing good—to themselves. The very word sport defines, as it were, something boon—disinterested—chivalrous. A race-course, so far as its purpose is apparent, is the existence of this ideal; so is a hunting field; so are all our legitimate popular pastimes. To these, for this reason, our notices are extended; to them, for the same cause, they are confined. "Humani nihil à mo alienum puto," we eschew all that is identified with the brutal—whether in sport or in earnest.

A word will not be out of season on the promise and prospect of the turf for 1846. So full are its hopes, that even the "Racing Calendar" comes out now with its extra half-sheet. *Pari passu* progresses the good stewardship of those appointed to watch over its interests. In the last Number of the "Calendar" aforesaid, among other very praiseworthy advertisements put forth on the part of the Jockey Club, was the following: "Resolved,—That a representation be made to the Magistrates, through their clerk, that the Club have reason to believe that illegal gaming is carried on to a great extent during the meetings in the town of Newmarket, and that the attention of the Magistrates should be directed to an Act of Parliament recently passed, to facilitate the suppression of gaming-houses." One is, of course, surprised that this necessity had to be suggested to residents on the spot by a party of mere occasional visitors; but, if good come of it, no matter about the means, and better late than never. In the present year, the amount of money won in stakes and plates at Goodwood exceeded twenty thousand pounds; what it will be by-and-by takes every one's breath to calculate.

For 1846 a sweepstakes for four-years' old has filled so, that if it were walked over for, the gross value would be above £4000—it will, no doubt, exceed £5000. At Newmarket, a stake has been got up upon a novel plan, namely: the engagement of the nominations for three consecutive years, and hence called the Triennial Stakes. The entries will run at two, three, and four years old. For 1847, at Ascot, there is a three-year old sweepstakes, for which there are seventy-two nominations. In short, the assurance of sport for the future is infinitely beyond any former precedent, and the racing circles are reviving recruits, the consequences of whose service must be brilliant.

It might be invidious to select names, but a glance at the calendars will enable the sceptic to judge for himself. If gentlemen will but discountenance the vice of excessive gaming on the heath of Newmarket, as well as in the town, they will set an example which will give force to their precept, and win them good opinions from all parties. If gentlemen will but vindicate their position, by ceasing to countenance on the turf persons they would be ashamed to associate with elsewhere, they will not only secure the good opinion of those, whose estimate should be had in respect, but win patrons for a good old English sport, that now only keep aloof because it has fallen from its honest and honourable estate.

#### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The flatness of business this afternoon supports our prediction, that the winter will be a dull one (what with the bad settlements, and the heavy sums locked up in railway specs, we do not see how it can be otherwise), and leaves the easy task of quoting the half-dozen Derby horses backed between four or five others.

25 to 1 agst Iago (t) 33 to 1 agst Ginger 45 to 1 agst Smuggler Bill  
33 to 1 agst Malcolin 40 to 1 agst Humdrum 50 to 1 agst Gaiety colt  
33 to 1 agst The Traveller 40 to 1 agst Fancy Boy

THURSDAY.—We have again to substitute a list of the bets in the place of a quotation of market prices. 17 to 1 agst Brocade, to £60; 30 to 1, to £100, agst Ginger; 35 to 1, in tens, agst the Traveller; and 45 to 1, to £25, agst Humdrum. The Oaks bets were 13 to 1 agst Princess Alice, and 20 to 1 agst Cuckoo, in small sums.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY.—On Wednesday, in the BAIL COURT, Mr. Whateley applied for a rule, calling upon the Directors of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Company to show cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not issue, to remove into that court an inquisition that had been held on the body of Joseph Ward, in order that the same might be quashed. It appeared from the affidavits on which the motion was founded, that the death of the deceased was caused by a collision that took place on the above railway, in consequence of a truck having been carelessly left on the line; and that the jury levied a verdict of £1500 on the engine. The learned counsel took several technical objections to the inquisition—that an incorrect description had been given of the railway, that the inquisition did not set forth, on the face of it, when the collision took place; that it was not stated, where the collision took place, &c.—Mr. Justice Patteson granted a rule to show cause.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### LORD STUART DE ROTHESAY.

Charles Stuart, Baron Stuart de Rothsay, of the Isle of Bute, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Count of Machico, and Marquis of Angra, in Portugal, and Grand Cross of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, G.C.B., and a Privy Councillor, was the eldest son of the third Earl of Bute's fourth son, the Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, K.B., whose wife was Anne Louisa, second daughter of the late Lord Vere Bertie, and granddaughter of Robert, first Duke of Ancaster.

Charles, Baron Stuart de Rothsay, was born on the 2nd of January, 1779, and, at a very early age, entered into the diplomatic service of this country. He applied himself to the science of that honourable profession with much success, and engaged in its subsequent practice with considerable reputation. He was employed even during the war on missions to several of the Continental Courts. For some time he was Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague, and he so secured the approbation of his own Government, that the Prince Regent conferred on him in 1812 the dignity of a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The termination of the war, however, opened a fresh field for the exercise of his knowledge and skill. This distinguished diplomatist continued to be employed during the best years of his life in the public service: he filled the station of Ambassador at several Courts, and eventually at the most important of all, that of France. In 1828 he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Stuart de Rothsay. Portugal conferred on him the other honours we have mentioned above. In October, 1841, Lord Stuart de Rothsay was appointed British Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, where he remained four years, and at last resigned in consequence of the declining state of his health.

On the 6th February, 1816, his Lordship married the Lady Elizabeth Margaret, third daughter of the late Earl of Hardwicke, by whom he had two daughters—Charlotte, now the wife of Viscount Canning, and Louisa, now the wife of the Marquis of Waterford. Lord Stuart de Rothsay expired on the 6th instant, at his seat, High Cliff, near Christchurch, in Hampshire: as he leaves no male heir, the Peerage becomes extinct. It is somewhat remarkable that the widow of the deceased Peer is, and his mother and grandmother were, all heiresses or co-heiresses. Consequently, in his Lordship's two daughters, the Viscountess Canning and the Marchioness of Waterford, centres the representation of several noble and ancient families. Although the late Earl of Hardwicke's title descended to his cousin, the present Peer, yet Lady Stuart de Rothsay has no surviving brothers; while Lord Stuart de Rothsay's mother was granddaughter of the Duke of Ancaster, whose title is extinct, and his lordship's grandmother was the representative of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

##### CHRISTIAN URBAN.

Christian Urban was the first alto of the Royal Academy of Music in Paris: he was a consummate musician, and enjoyed high esteem in the Operatic world. Urban had at first devoted his talents to sacred harmony, but this not yielding him enough to live upon, necessity forced him to become a theatrical musician. The resources of his mind; however, were curiously employed in reconciling his religious ideas with the exigencies of his profession. He went to Mass daily, and on Sundays attended every service. At night he brought with him to the orchestra of the Opera boxes, which he read whenever he was permitted to quit his bow. Whilst accompanying the song and the dance, he remained a complete stranger to the spectacle. He made it a rule to keep his head constantly bent on his chest, and his eyes lowered on his music or prayer-book. It is positively asserted, that Christian Urban was many years in the Opera orchestra without ever having seen the performance on the stage. Some singular anecdotes are related of him. On one occasion he did not recognise in society the famous vocalist, Madame Dorus, at whose singing in public he had assisted for more than ten years. Urban considered it a profanation (we must confess we are of the same opinion) to exhibit on the stage the pomp and ceremonies of the Church. One evening, during the solemn music which accompanied a procession moving across the boards, he was observed to kneel in the orchestra, make the sign of the Cross, and pray as fervently as if he were in Notre Dame. This extraordinary yet conscientious devotee, at the period of his death, was about to retire on a pension, and to devote himself to a monastic life, which promised to requite him for a former existence, so adverse to his inclination. Christian Urban died in Paris about a fortnight ago, leaving behind him a reputation for honour, intelligence, and industry, which was earned during a professional career of five and twenty years.

##### THE DOWAGER LADY NAIRNE.

Caroline, Baroness Nairne, in the Peerage of Scotland, and Baroness Keith in that of the United Kingdom, was the third daughter of Laurence Oliphant, Esq. Her ladyship was married, in June, 1806, to William, fifth Lord Nairne, by whom (who died in 1830) she had an only son, William, sixth Lord Nairne, at whose demise, unmarried, in 1837, the Barony of Nairne devolved on a distant relative of the family, the daughter of the first Lord Keith, Margaret, who is the present Baroness Nairne in her own right, and the wife of Auguste Count de Flahault de la Billardie, French Ambassador at the Court of Austria. The Dowager Lady Nairne died on the 27th ultimo, at her seat in Perthshire, at the advanced age of 81 years.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

##### OXFORD.

This day, Messrs. H. S. Milman, B.A., Frederick Bagot, S. C. L., Granville, R. H. Somerset, S.C.L., and Henry B. W. Milner, B.A., were admitted actual Fellows of All Souls College.

##### CAMBRIDGE.

(From our own Correspondent.)  
CATHARINE HALL.—DEATH OF THE MASTER.—The Rev. Dr. Proctor, for 40 years Master of this College, died on Monday evening, universally regretted by the members of Catharine Hall, and the University generally. The Rev. doctor was Third Wrangler, and second Smith's prizeman in the year 1783. Shortly afterwards he was elected to a Fellowship, and, in the year 1799, he was raised to the Mastership of the College, on the death of Dr. Lowther Yates. Dr. Proctor was a Prebendary of Norwich, and was in his 85th year at the time of his decease. It is rumoured that the Rev. George Elwes Corrie, B.D., Senior Fellow, and Tutor of St. Catharine's Hall, and Norrisian Professor of Divinity, is to be the new Master.

THE DEANERY OF WESTMINSTER.—Sir Robert Peel has bestowed the Deanery of Westminster upon Dr. Buckland, the well-known professor of geology, and at present a canon of Christ Church, Oxford. The canonry will, in consequence of an arrangement under the Ecclesiastical Commission, devolve upon the archdeacon of the diocese.

ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.—It is with regret we have to announce the illness of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle. A consultation of his lordship's medical attendants, Sir John Fife, Dr. Goodfellow, and Mr. Page, was held last Saturday morning. We have since heard, that up to Tuesday last the right reverend patient was going on so favourably, that the apprehension of his family and friends had subsided.

NEW FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH.—The new church, which has been in the course of erection for the last twelve months, in Bloomsbury-street, and intended for the use of those natives of France who observe the formalities of the Church of England, is nearly completed, and will be consecrated by the Bishop of London, in December next. It will afford accommodation to about 200 persons. A school for the education of female children is also being erected close adjoining. Mr. Poynter, of Poet's Corner, is the architect. Our readers may, probably, remember that a report of the laying of the foundation stone, by the Rev. Prelate above alluded to, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the period.

NEW FRESCO BY RAPHAEL.—The Académie des Beaux-Arts, in Paris, at its last sitting, had an interesting piece of intelligence communicated to it by M. Raoul Rochette, its perpetual Secretary, and received by him from M. Jesi, the celebrated engraver. It was, that an immense fresco by Raphael, in admirable preservation, has been discovered at Florence, in the refectory of a convent, suppressed at the close of the last century. This work, which represents the "Last Supper," was generally attributed to Perugino, but, on its being lately cleaned, Raphael's name was found on the robe of one of the apostles, with the date of 1514, when the great painter was in the 21st year of his age. This is the period of his life of which Vasari and other writers on art seem to know least; and this discovery fills up the chasm which has hitherto been felt in Raphael's career.

MILDNESS OF THE SEASON.—The sudden change in the weather within the last week has caused the gardens to put on a change of dress. The lilacs are in full bud, and dahlias, which were cut up by the late severe sharp frosts, are recovering and throwing forth blooming flowers. Gnats may be observed rioting in the sun beams, and the bat, which disappeared full a month since, may be observed early in the evenings flitting over the wharfs of the Thames.

#### A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Elections, Famines, Panics, Corn Cabinets, Lord Mayor's Dinners, and Law, are the carefully-discussed topics of this eventful term, and we do not intend to be left out of the public confab. If people will talk plentifully upon such subjects, they must talk with us, with the world at large, and the vox populi must be responsive to our own in carrying on so interesting a conversation.

##### First, of Elections.

Our last week's aspirations failed, and Colonel Reid was returned for Windsor, though not without an incident—the Court returned him.

The very kitchens there display'd

A manner forced and partial;

The Court took up the soldier so,

It seemed like a court martial.

Mr. Walter's voters, meanwhile, were driven "out of their ranks;" the honourable gentleman himself wasn't permitted to "stand at ease," but was regularly bullied into the "retired list;" and the consequence is, that the poor have lost by both parties; that is, by the throwing in of one party and the throwing out of the other. The circumstance of a Kettle coming into the field at the last moment, to get up the steam of the electors and endeavour to send the Colonel to *pot*, was sufficiently amusing.

He flashed, indeed,

His ire on Reid.

Whom anxious to turn out;

He worried his soul,

To pull down the poll,

And yet to push up the spout.

And, by the way! very good spouting he gave the electors of his own; nor are we quite sure that he is not even now—we mean Kettle—the legal member for the borough; for the evidence goes to prove the show of hands in his favour, in spite of the decision of the Mayor; and, as no poll was demanded on either side, that majority, if provable, would still unseat the Government nominee. The military riot which followed the election was most disgraceful, and the Colonel might at least have kept his men within their barracks.

On the question of Famine, the public mind now naturally assumes the deepest anxiety. The corn question has literally stalked into the homes of the people, and the food gamers are beginning to yawn and tremble for their grain. Corn is rising—Europe is getting prohibitory—crops are slow on the Continent—and here we have the sliding scale in operation and the ports closed!

In Ireland, the best omen we have yet recognised has displayed itself within the week. A Commission—not of mere inquiry, but of immediate action—is to be instituted at once. The object is, not only to find out *how* to feed, but to *feed* the people. At the head of this important mission is placed Commissary-General Sir Randolph Routh—an officer, whose experience in the great science of food supply to communities and armies, in peace and war, in nearly every quarter of the globe wherein the British service has claimed efficiency and determination, gives us more hope for the results of the new Commission than any other circumstance we could name. His practical essay on this important subject, which the Government has thought proper extensively to publish for private distribution among the officers of its Commissariat, is full of hints, suggestions, and information, which may be rendered immediately applicable to the present emergency in Ireland; and it may yet be useful to notice this scarce, but valuable volume, in connexion with the famine which Sir Randolph Routh and his colleagues are missioned to avert.

The Railway Companies in embryo are getting uneasy, towards the approach of the 30th; and the Ordnance Department has been helping the panic, by firing great guns against the new-fledged engineers. A regular manifesto against the surveyors who have deserted its own depot and arsenal has "struck them of a heap," as washerwomen would cry of their consternation, and they can no longer survey a man's lawn, or measure his pleasure-ground, without personal or parliamentary leave or licence.

That remarkably lively French Prince and sailor, de Joinville, has been taking another dip into the salt sea of authorship, and indited a pamphlet in the columns of a newspaper called *La Flotte*, upon the state of his own and the British navy. This is the second gun he has fired in the same direction—we need not add, between wind and water. There is a decided anxiety on the part of this *Jeune France* Admiral to take the empire of the sea clean out of our hands, and go steaming away with a Gallic navy over all the oceans of the world. A *frigate* of this kind is a very pretty daisy to set before the French people, provided there be some game, and not all gravy. If the original animal have not arrived—if the cook has waited for the leveret in vain, then the *ragout* is not so palatable, and Mrs. Glass is right in her posthumous injunction to de JOINVILLE—"Mon Prince—first catch your hare!"

#### LITERATURE.

##### MURRAY'S HOME AND COLONIAL LIBRARY.

This well-sustained periodical maintains its position, as affording "Cheap Literature for all Classes." It has reached its twenty-fifth number, with a well-timed work, entitled "The Fall of the Jesuits," and must be strikingly interesting at this moment, when the position of the Society of Jesus is, year by year, becoming more important, especially in Europe, where the Jesuits, or the Army of the Pope, as they term themselves, are striving to strengthen the Pontifical authority.

Nos. 22, 23, and 24, are occupied by a reprint of Mr. Darwin's Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the Countries visited during the recent Voyage of H.M.S. *Beagle*, round the World; which Expedition the Author accompanied, as Naturalist. This is one of the most valuable and interesting contributions to the Series; and for this edition Mr. Darwin has condensed and corrected some parts, and added to others, in order to render the volume more fitted for popular reading. It is, accordingly, less scientific and technical than the first edition; and the zoological and geological details are pleasantly interwoven with the Narrative of the Voyage, comprising visits to the least-known portions of South America. Occasional recapitulations of the progress of the voyage are an excellent feature in the book; and it is accompanied by a copious table of contents and index, high recommendations in "literature for all classes." The work is sold for three half-crowns; a few years since it would have been charged at as many guineas!

##### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1846.

The success of "The Illustrated London Almanack" for 1845—a sale of some hundred thousand—has stimulated the publishers to extend the sphere of their exertions for the completeness of their Almanack for 1846. Accordingly, the present work is, in every department, literary as well as graphic, manifestly superior to its predecessor. For each month, besides the *Calendar*, we have the Rising and Setting of the Sun and Moon; the Right Ascensions and Declinations of the Planets; an Equation of Time Table; and High Water at London Bridge. The *Second* page is devoted to the Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences of the Month. The whole of these calculations have been performed under the superintendence of Mr. James Glaisher, F.R.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy.

The *Third* page of each Month contains piquant Notes upon its Feasts and Fasts, and brief Notices of the Popular Observances by which the several Holidays have been kept through ages unto our own time.

The *Fourth* page is filled with very interesting Notes on its Natural History—Zoological and Botanical; carefully written by Mr. Glaisher.

The remaining portion of the Almanack is filled with useful Tables of Reference, Official Lists, corrected to the day of publication; Railway Information; Notices of New Acts of Parliament; Domestic Hints and Receipts, &c. In the closing page, too, is a Note on the predicted return of Biela's Comet, Feb. 11, 1846; with an Ephemeris, by Mr. Glaisher.

The Engravings include a Series of Planetary Illustrations of the Months, by Kenny Meadows, one of which, (December,) we annex.

Accompanying these are Twelve Scenes from the Sports and Pastimes of "Merry England," illustrative of the Life of the Year, by William Harvey. Thus, in January, we have "The Birth of the Year—Child found in the Snow, beside its Dead Mother"—February: the Child Abroad—the First Strategy—Bird-catching, &c. We quote the November Illustration from this Series, with a portion of the accompanying letter-press:—

All Saints' Festival (Nov. 1), or, as it was originally called, Allhallow Even Mass, was instituted by Boniface IV., when he obtained permission from the Emperor Phocas, to convert the Pantheon at Rome into a Christian church: it was ordered to be kept in memory of the Virgin and All Martyrs, on the 12th or 13th of May; but, three centuries later, it was transferred to November 1, and All Saints substituted for All Martyrs; this day being set apart for their general commemoration, so that none who deserve to be commemorated by the Church should be omitted. Bells were formerly to be rung on this feast, and on the Vigil throughout the night, when also bonfires were lit: it is still kept as a Holiday at the Public Offices.

All Souls' Day (Nov. 2) is set apart by the Catholic Church for a solemn service for the repose of the dead: in this country, the day was formerly observed by ringing the passing bell, making soul cakes, blessing buns, and other customs. Various tenures were held by services to be performed on this day.

The Landing of King William (Nov. 4) was formerly kept as a general Holiday, termed "Revolution Day." The centenary was celebrated with great pageantry in 1788, especially at Whittington, in Derbyshire, where the overthrow of James II. was plotted, in the "Revolution House."

Powder Plot (Nov. 5) is a Parliamentary and general Holiday: it was appointed in 1605 as a day of thanksgiving, when all persons were required to go to church, "to give unto Almighty God thanks, and have in memory this joyful day of deliverance." In Speilman's time, the Judges went to church in state, on this day. Bishop Sanderson, in one of his sermons, says: "God grant that we nor ours ever live to see November the Fifth forgotten, or the solemnity of it silenced."

Lord Mayor's Day (Nov. 9) is still observed with a procession by land and water, the only state exhibition in the metropolis that remains of the splendid City pageants.

Shakspeare has left us this picture of its glories:—





**NOVEMBER.**  
November air maketh fields bare,  
Of flowers, of grass, and corn,  
Then man arrives at fifty-five,  
And sick both of en and morn;  
Loins, legs, and thighs, with end disease,  
Make him to sigh and say,  
Ah! Heaven on high have mind on me  
And learn me how to die.

Old Form; 1653.

PROVIDING FOR THE WANTS OF MARTINMAS AND THE COMING WINTER, DISPOSING OF STOCK, OR VICTUALLING FOR HOME CONSUMPTION; AND WITNESSING THE BULL-RUNNING.

Suppose that you have seen  
The new appointed Mayor at Queen's stairs  
Embark his royalty, his own company  
With silken streamers, the young gazers  
pleasing,  
Palated with different fancies;—have beheld  
Upon the golden galleries music playing,  
And the horns echo, which do take the lead  
Martinmas, (Nov. 11,) was formerly kept with great feasting: one of the  
delicacies being a fatted goose. In some Church expences on this day, we find  
entries of "bred and drynke for the syngers," "rose garlands, wyne, and ale."  
Victualling, or laying in of meat, and curing it for winter consumption, was the  
business of this day.

Of other sounds: now view the city barge  
Draws its huge bottom through the furrowed  
Thames,  
Breasting the adverse surge. O do but think  
You stand in Temple Gardens, and behold  
London herself, on her proud stream afloat;  
For so appears this fleet of magistracy.  
Holding due course to Westminster.—Henry F.

St. Andrew, (Nov. 30,) is the tutelar Saint of Scotland: he suffered martyrdom  
on a cross in the form of an X; which is introduced as part of the insignia of the  
Scottish order of the Thistle. St. Andrew stands first among the Saints in the  
Prayer Book arrangement, because he first found the Messiah (John i. 18).  
Advent Sunday is, therefore, the Sunday nearest this Feast. St. Andrew's  
Feast is kept as a Holiday at the Bank, Customs, and Excise.  
November was said by the ancients to be under the tutelage of Diana; from  
hunting and field-sports being general in this month. The cheerful and lively  
music of several packs of Harriers and of Beagles, in full cry, are now often  
heard, reminding us of  
Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,  
And fetch shrill echoes from the hollow earth.—SWANSPERE.

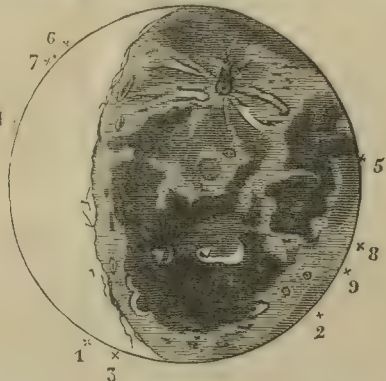
Our artist has depicted the old barbarism of Bull-running, formerly practised  
in certain places, on the day six weeks before Christmas; as at Stamford and  
Tutbury. The hive-skive, and tag-and-rag of the scene are thus described in  
a ballad of the early part of the last century:—  
Before we came to it, we heard a strange shouting,  
And all that were in it looked madly;  
For some were a Bull-back, some dancing a Morrice,  
And some singing Arthur O'Bradley!

The Illustrations of the Natural History and Astronomical Sections have been  
engraved from drawings by Mrs. Glaisher. We annex two specimens:—



THE WOODCOCK.

Queen Elizabeth's Accession, (Nov. 11,) was long observed as a Protestant Festival;  
and with the Society of the Temple; the Exchequer; Christ's Hospital,  
Westminster, and Merchant Tailors' Schools; it is still kept as a Holiday.  
St. Cecilia, (Nov. 22,) is regarded as the patroness of Music, her skill having  
been, traditionally, so great, that an angel who visited her, was drawn from the  
mansions of the blessed by the charms of her melody; to which Dryden alludes  
in his celebrated Ode to Cecilia. Milton has, also, some lines on this day, in his  
H Penserosa. Concerts were common on St. Cecilia's Day, in the times of Dryden  
and of Pope.

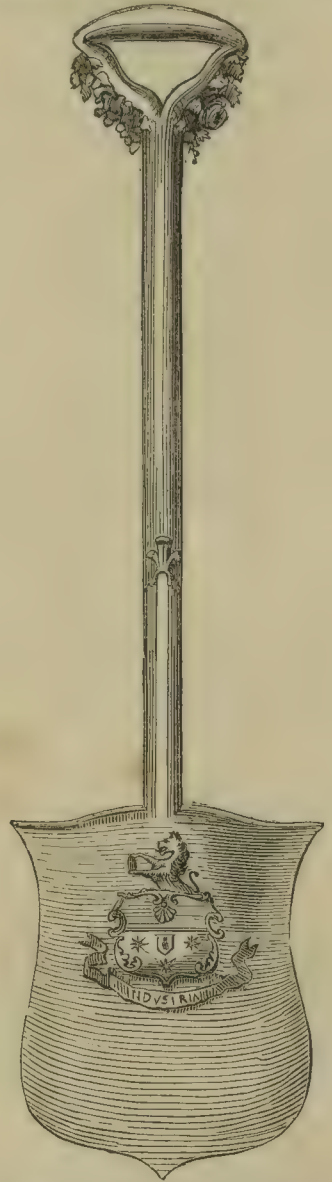


"The month of December is distinguished this year (1846) by the great number of  
stars occulted by the Moon. On the 29th there will be two stars in Taurus,  
which will disappear at the dark limb of the Moon, and will reappear at the  
bright limb, and one other star will just graze the Moon. And on the 31st day  
there will be two other stars, which will disappear and reappear. To facilitate  
these observations, and to enable persons to know at what points of the Moon to  
look for these several disappearances and reappearances, we give the following  
engraving. The letter V on the top of the Moon refers to the highest point of  
the Moon, at the times of the phenomena. The Moon at the time is about 11 or  
12 days old.

The disappearances are all at the dark side of the Moon, and of course at some  
distance from the illuminated portion; that of 81 Tauri will disappear at that  
part of the Moon marked 1 at 6h. 55m., in the evening, and it will reappear at  
the bright limb at 7h. 44m., at that part marked 2; at 7.57 the Star 32 Tauri  
will just touch the Moon at the part marked 3, or it will graze along the Moon's  
border. At 8h. 19m., the Star 33 Tauri will disappear at the place marked 4,  
and it will reappear at the place marked 5, at 9h. 33m. These occurrences will  
all take place on the 29th day; and the stars are of the 4th magnitude. On the  
31st day at 2h. 29m., in the morning the Star 119 Tauri will disappear behind the  
Moon at the part marked 6, and at the part marked 7 another Star 120 Tauri will  
disappear at 3h. 28m., A.M.; these two stars will reappear respectively at the bright  
limb, at the parts marked 8 and 9, at 3h. 49m., A.M., and at 4h. 26m., A.M."

TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY SPADE.

On Thursday, the ceremony of turning the first sod of the Trent  
Valley Railway was performed by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, at  
Tamworth. A Spade was manufactured for the occasion, at a very  
short notice, by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Birmingham. The me-  
talic part is in electro-silver, and shaped somewhat in the form of an  
heraldic shield. On the front are engraved the arms, crest, and motto,  
of the Right Honourable Baronet, and underneath is the following in-  
scription:—



ORNAMENTAL SPADE, USED BY SIR ROBERT PEEL IN COMMENCING THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.

The works of the Trent Valley Railway, from Stafford to Rugby, were com-  
menced on the 13th day of November, 1845; on which occasion, the first sod  
was turned by the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., upon lands in the  
Parish of Tamworth, and County of Stafford.

On the reverse of the Spade is engraved the Official Seal of the Trent  
Valley Railway Company; together with the names of the Chairman,  
Edmund Peel, Esq.; the Directors, Engineers, Solicitor, Secretary, &c.

The shaft, or tree, is formed from a piece of old English oak—the  
upper part dividing into two branches forming the handle—appropri-  
ately carved with oak-leaves, acorns, &c., and highly polished.

Our artist was present at the ceremony, of which we shall, next  
week, present to our readers an Illustration.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

LUDLOW CASTLE.

This beautiful Ruin is situated on the west side of the picturesque and much-  
admired town of Ludlow. The Castle was built in the year 1070, by Roger de  
Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, and was called Dinan, and Llystwydog, or the  
Prince's Palace.

Hugh, son of Roger de Montgomery—surnamed by the Welsh, Gosh, or red-  
headed—succeeded to the Earldom, upon whose decease his eldest son, Robert  
de Belesme, possessed the Castles of Ludlow, Shrewsbury, and Bridgnorth. He  
was deprived of these, and all his other possessions in England, by Henry I.,  
because he favoured the cause of Robert, Duke of Normandy. Nothing more is  
recorded of this Castle till the reign of Stephen, who besieged it, and captured  
it; the Governor having deserted his Sovereign, and joined the Empress Maud.



LUDLOW CASTLE.

In the year 1176, Henry II. gave it to Folke Fitz-Warine, together with Cwve  
Dale. The next notice occurs in the reign of Richard I. Eight years after, it  
appears to have been in the possession of the Crown. King John gave it to  
Philip de Albani, from whom it descended to the Lacys, of Ireland. Walter de  
Lacy, on whom the Castle devolved, dying without male issue, it became again  
the property of the Crown. In the reign of Henry VII., his eldest son, Arthur,  
inhabited the Castle, and this accomplished Prince died here April 7, 1502.

The Castle was repaired in 1564, by Sir Henry Sydney, President of the  
Marches of Wales, it being then in much decay. In 1616, the creation of Prince  
Charles (afterwards King Charles I.) to the Principality of Wales and Earldom  
of Chester, was celebrated here with much magnificence. In 1634, when the  
Earl of Bridgewater was Lord President, it became distinguished by the repre-  
sentation of Milton's "Comus." About this time Butler enjoyed the post of Se-  
cretary. His leisure hours were passed in a room over the outer gateway of  
the Castle, in which he wrote his celebrated "Hudibras."





During the usurpation of Cromwell, the Castle was garrisoned with the King's troops, but was surrendered to the Parliamentary forces on the 9th of June, 1646. The Lords Presidents were abolished in 1688. From that date the decay of the Castle may be reckoned. No longer guarded, it fell into neglect, and the inhabitants enriched themselves with the spoil of its curious and valuable ornaments. Over the entrance to the interior still remain the arms of the Sydney family; above which are the arms of England and France quartered.

The dilapidation of this Castle was much hastened by its being unroofed by order of George I. Its present condition, despite the heraldic remains, emphatically records the triumph of time over the proudest efforts of human labour.

# PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

## COLONEL REID, M.P.

George Alexander Reid, Esq., of Bulstrode Park, Bucks, is a Colonel in the Army, at present commanding the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, the Household troops stationed at Windsor, and is the successful candidate for the representation of that borough. Throughout the canvass, the election was contested by Mr. Walter, the influential proprietor of the *Times*, who stood on the Anti-Ministerial and Anti-Poor-Law interest. Finding, however, that his chance of success at the poll was very doubtful, he resigned the contest, and Colonel Reid had a very easy victory over Mr. Rupert Kettle, a barrister, who started at the



COL. REID, M.P., FOR WINDSOR.

eleventh hour, but did nothing save make a speech at the hustings on the day of nomination. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Colonel Reid, and Mr. Kettle did not demand a poll. Mr. Moss, his proposer, protested against the election, and it was stated that the matter would be noticed in another place. Colonel Reid was then declared duly returned.

The Hon. and Gallant Member may be described as a Conservative, "seeing nothing at all objectionable in the spirit" of the New Poor-law, supporting the Ministry, but reserving a right to form his own judgment as to their measures. As the Household troops are exempted from the operation of the act requiring soldiers to be withdrawn from towns during an election, some collision took place between the men of Col. Reid's regiment and the inhabitants, which, though producing no serious result, has been made the subject of some discussion.

# THE THEATRES.

## FRENCH PLAYS.

On Monday evening, Mr. Mitchell entertained his visitors with a rich feast of amusement, treating them to three vaudevilles, produced in this country for the first time, a better selection than which could not have been made. The incidents of the first piece, "La Demoiselle Majeure," turn upon the means resorted to by a certain uncle to get a husband for his niece; to effect which, he passes her off as his wife, in order the more successfully to ensure to her attention and admiration. Madlle. Martelleur made her first appearance on the English stage in the part of the niece, *Athenais Boisjolin*, and is herself one of the most agreeable novelties yet presented at this theatre. She has a pleasing and expressive countenance, is very graceful and lady-like in her manners, and acts with great ease and finish. The part allotted to her was of a very trifling description, but she made a great deal of it. We must also notice Monsieur Narcisse, who is a very amusing actor, and played carefully throughout the piece; imitating Arnal, however, rather too closely to be original. The vaudeville was followed by a little piece, "Deux Filles à Marier." *Madame de Rocheval* (Madame Dumery) possesses a farm, and two daughters, which articles she wishes to dispose of as soon as possible. But those seeking to engage the farm are mistaken for those seeking to be engaged to the daughters, and there necessarily occurs great equivocation and confusion. *Merinet* (M. Cartigny) calls about the farm, and is departing in high dudgeon at the misunderstanding, when he is lured by the winning smiles and seducing words of the younger sister, *Rosine* (admirably played by Madlle. St. Marc), to remain, and sue for the hand of the elder one, *Athenais* (Madlle. Anna Grave)—it being necessary that the latter should be married before the former, who is already betrothed to a sous-prefet, whose acquaintance and consanguinity *Merinet* willingly forms, by marrying the elder sister. Cartigny was quite at home in his part; and with his happy aptitude for delivering the clever and racy *colombours* with which the piece abounds, the grotesque situations in which he is placed, and the hearty shouts of laughter he brought down throughout, made the play most successful.

The concluding piece was "Le Capitaine Roquinfette," a comedy which had an immense run in Paris, and was also played at our Adelphi, but with less success, owing to its deterioration by translation. The character of *Roquinfette* is taken from that of a hero in Alexandre Dumas' novel of the "Chevalier d'Ermenthal," but the incidents and plot of the piece are original. Lafont—in the principal character (which closely resembles that of *Don Cesar de Bazan*), continually falling into scrapes and intrigues, and as continually getting out of them, with great benefit to himself—acted with all that buoyant drollery and merry swagger which characterises his performances. He remains on the stage almost throughout the piece; and, indeed, deserved the honour—the only one of the kind conferred during the evening—of being called before the curtain at its conclusion. The plot is exactly similar to that of the translation at the Adelphi, which was there called "The Soldier of Fortune." Cartigny again caused our sides to shake in the part of the *Baron de Villebranche*, whose wife is the *intriguante* of the piece—a part, by the way, which might have been much better filled, rich as Mr. Mitchell's troupe is in graceful and pretty actresses. M. Narcisse made great fun by his amusing assumption of the *Chevalier de Castagnac*, a court poet. The scenery of the last piece was very magnificent; and we may remark upon the happy taste of the decorator in making the furniture of the drawing-room scene of the same character with that of the theatre itself, rendering the *coup d'œil* singularly novel and striking. Altogether, seldom has there been a merrier or



SCENE FROM "LA PARTIE DE CHASSE DE HENRI QUATRE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

more satisfactory performance at this theatre; and the presence of the usual concourse of the aristocratic and fashionable world prove that the lessee's exertions do not pass unrewarded.

Our illustration is from the comedie-vaudiville of "La Partie de Chasse de Henri Quatre," of which we gave a notice last week, as performed at the St. James's Theatre, by the French company. *Henri* (M. Lafont) has lost his way during the hunt, and, being benighted in the forest, falls in with a peasant, *Michau* (M. Cartigny), who, at first, takes him for a poacher; and, afterwards, upon *Henri* representing himself as a gentleman of the *King's suite*, offers him a situation for the night. The story, as we before observed, resembles that of the "Miller of Mansfield."

With the exception of the pieces noticed above, there have been no novelties brought forward this week in the dramatic world. A five act comedy by a son of Mr. Sheridan Knowles is, however, underlined at the *HATMARKET*; and Mr. Webster has just returned from Paris, whither he has been in search of something new for the winter. The attraction of Mr. Magready, at the *PRINCESS*, appears to be on the increase, if possible, as his engagement approaches its termination. His *Othello* drew together an audience, in every respect, as crowded as on the first night of his appearance. He was excellently supported by Mr. Wallack as *Iago*, Mr. Cooper as *Cassio*, Mrs. Ternan as *Emilia*, and Mrs. Stirling as *Desdemona*. The ballet is also of service to the treasury, and, from the difference of construction, does not appear in any degree to interfere with the Adelphi adaptation of "Le Diable à Quatre." Both are most entertaining. The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lacy at the *OLYMPIC* has been a wise piece of policy on the part of the management. They have been playing in Mr. Oxenford's clever farce of "Gone to Texas" during the week, to very fair audiences, and the piece has gone off with roars of laughter. We cannot omit to mention the admirable performance of Mr. James Browne, at this house, in a drama called "The Last Man." The piece is, if we mistake not, a very old one, and the character was originally sustained by Mr. Davidge. Mr. Browne's acting, in the second act, was one of the cleverest bits we have seen for a long time. The *LYCEUM* closes this evening, until after Christmas, the fortunate lessees, Messrs. Strutt, Keeley, and Willmott, having again cleared a very considerable sum.

It is the general remark of persons acquainted with theatrical matters, that the principal houses have never been doing so well, taking them altogether, as at present. From this fact, we may possibly except *DRURY LANE*, the failures of "The Fairy Oak," and "The Princess who, &c.," having proved as complete as the direct enemies of the management could desire. Great expectations are,

however, formed of Mr. Wallace's opera, advertised for production this evening. To revert to the other houses, their flourishing condition is more remarkable at this precise time of the year, which managers have been accustomed to look upon as anything but profitable. The secret has been, however, in a happy catering for the public palate; and a spirited production of novelties in place of the conventional resuscitations, which lessees were wont to exume about this time under the impression that the world of London had scarcely settled down again after its autumnal travels, and that "anything would do until after Christmas." Managers may rest assured that as long as they produce what is really good, and acquire the character of being energetic and liberal, with the public (who are getting vastly keen and perceptive in such matters) there will always be a sufficient quantity of play-goers in town, let the season of the year be what it may, to remunerate them most amply.

## "GOWN AND TOWN ROW," AT OXFORD.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Wednesday evening (Nov. 5) a scene of much tumult occurred in the usually quiet streets of Oxford, occasioned by the getting up of a "Gown and Town Row."

In olden times great animosity existed between the "Gown" and "Town;" and serious frays often occurred, weapons were used, and historians relate that lives were often sacrificed in these frays. There is a tradition that in Brewer's-lane (an old thoroughfare leading out of St. Aldate's-street), the gutters ran with blood; certain it is that a terrific combat once took place there, and that much blood was shed.

The rabble of the "Town," and the "Gown," with their friends, still, at certain times, continue their "rows," more particularly on the 5th of November, when the "Gown" parade the streets in ranks, and, being met by the "Town," fireworks are thrown about, fighting commences, and a regular *mêlée* ensues. However, nothing serious happens, but a few bruises, loss of caps, &c.

Last Wednesday evening the "row" was kept up with more vigour than it has been for some time.

J. E. F.



"GOWN AND TOWN ROW," AT OXFORD.



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

**DEATHS.**

At Winchester, Eliza Anne, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Hunt, 3rd West India Regiment.—At Clrbiw, Pembrokeshire, Lancelot Baugh Allen, Esq., in his 74th year.—On the 9th inst., Charles Badham, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London.—Bude, Cornwall, on the 6th inst., William Davey, Esq., merchant, and Agent to Lloyd's, & aged 53 years.

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**MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.**

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The Directors of the Midland Counties Railway have determined on establishing the electric telegraph over the whole extent of railway under their superintendence. This is 180 miles, and

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prices of Shares

THE FARMERS' MAGAZINE, Vol. XI., is just published, with Twelve fine Steel Engravings, and may be had, by order, of all Booksellers.—Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand.



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**THE ARCHIMEDIAN SCREW CHAIR,** Invented and Patented by G. Minter, 33, Gerrard-street, Soho, November 4th, 1845, who earnestly recommends it to the attention of invalids, and respectfully invites the medical profession to inspect the immediate and innumerable changes of position this invention enables an invalid to accomplish, superseding, for convenience and comfort, the celebrated spinal couches, or the well-known Dr. Earl's couch, as it combines all the positions the human frame can form and can be altered at the pleasure of the invalid, and without assistance. As the object of this advertisement is to make known the invention, G. M. will not attempt a description, but relies on all interested inspecting it at his manufactory, 33, Gerrard-street, Soho. Patented also of the reclining chair.

**THE PATENT GEM SPIRIT LAMP.—GEORGE** and JOHN DEANE earnestly invite attention to this beautiful application of scientific principle in the production of a pure and dazzling light. By a simple arrangement, distinct & currents, in combination with a particular position of the cone and button, a change is produced in the flame, the burning spirit is converted into gas, and the flame increased in size and brilliancy. The combustion being thus made perfect, the emission of heat and smoke is rendered perfectly insensible, and every objection to a spirit lamp removed. Specimen Lamps are constantly burning in George and John Deane's Show Room, &c., where also new and splendid assortment of Pedestals may be seen.—Deane's, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bird.

**TEAS AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.** Families, Hotel Keepers, and large Consumers supplied with Tea at the Wholesale Price, for Cash.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Black	..	2	8	..	3	0	..	3	8
Green	..	3	4	..	3	8	..	4	0
Coffee	..	0	9	..	0	9	..	0	9
One pound and upwards sent to any part of the Kingdom, free of carriage to any part of the Kingdom.									

**NO. 1, COVENTRY-STREET, opposite to the New Entrance** to LEICESTER-SQUARE, LONDON.—The TEAS that have given the greatest satisfaction to the Public since this Establishment opened are those at 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 6d., and 4s. 10d.—the whole being of Sterling Quality, Full Flavour, with great Strength Economical. To Clubs, Hotels, Schools, Families, in fact all large consumers, we strongly recommend the following:—

Congou, the finest quality, strong and full, black wiry leaf .. 4 s.  
 Gunpowder, similar to the last, but of a true old Souchong flavour .. 4 s.  
 The usual overweight allowed on packages and boxes, frequently reducing the cost 2d. per lb. Terms—Cash. Goods for the Country dispatched immediately after the receipt of the order, if accompanied by cash, or a satisfactory reference. PASSAM SMITH and COMPANY, TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS, NO. 1, COVENTRY STREET, LONDON.

**BALDNESS REMOVED and PREVENTED.—THE POM-** MADE DEPURATIVE, invented by a Physician of the highest celebrity, who placed it in the hands of the Proprietors, solely to benefit the public, will in all instances restore the Hair, so long as vitality remains in the scalp, and in the hair which is already falling out, the greatest confidence and satisfaction, as no doubt of its renovating power exists. Manufactured and sold by BIGGE, BROCKBANK, and RIGGE, Perfumers to the Queen, 55, New Bond-street, London; and 5, East-street, Brighton.—Price 2s., 4s., 6s., and 10s. per pot.

**ASHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT,** warranted to STOP the HAIR from FALLING OFF; also, to FREE the HEAD immediately from SCURF. Sold by ASHLEY, Post-office, Brixton, in bottles, half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 6d.; quarts, 7s. 6d.; and may be had from all respectable Perfumers and Chemists throughout the Kingdom.—Wholesale, by ASHLEY, Brixton; BARCLAY, Farringdon-street; SANGER, 150, Oxford-street; PROUT, Strand, near Temple-bay; PHILLIPS, Perfumer, Budge-row; and ASHLEY, 3, Crown-street, Manchester. Numerous Testimonials with each bottle. A. Q. sent to any part of the Kingdom on receipt of 5s.

**GOWLAND'S LOTION.**—This elegant Preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland for all impurities of the skin, continues to maintain a reputation commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every description of eruptive malady, discoloration, &c., and improving and enhancing the beauty of the complexion by a congenial action upon the skin, as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious.—"Robert Shaw, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Price, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

**ROWLAND'S ODONTO; or, PEARL DENTIFRICE;** a White Powder for the TEETH, compounded of the choicest and most icherous ingredients of the Oriental Herbal—the leading requisites of cleanliness and efficacy being present in the highest possible degree. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the Teeth, arrests the further progress of decay, and ensures a pearl-like whiteness to the enamel surface. The Breath also attains a fragrant sweetness truly grateful to its possessor. Price, 2s. 9d. per box. CAUTION.—To protect the Public from Fraud, "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden," is (by desire of the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps) engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each. \* All others are Fraud



THE RIGHT HON. JOHN JOHNSON, LORD MAYOR.

Mr. Alderman John Johnson, who has just been chosen by his fellow citizens to fill the highest civic office for the ensuing year, represents the ward of Dowgate, to which he was elected in the year 1839. He served the office of Sheriff, with Sir James Duke, Alderman of Farringdon Without, as his colleague, in 1836.

The Recorder, in presenting the Lord Mayor in the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, on Monday, thus referred to his Lordship's high character:—

"By the laws of their municipal constitution, to be an Alderman of the

City of London, and to have served the office of Sheriff, were necessary qualifications in the person of the gentleman who was selected to fill the high and distinguished position of its chief magistrate. The very effective manner in which Mr. Johnson had filled these offices had been mainly instrumental in causing him to be elevated to the high station to which he had now been appointed. But the earlier and equally honourable career of his life had first attracted the attention and fixed the regard of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Johnson had formerly been the lessee of the celebrated Dartmoor quarries, and had undertaken and executed many very great and national works in the construction of bridges, in the formation and improvement of the dockyards of the country, and, above all, in the erection of that effectual barrier against the violence of the ocean, the stupendous structure,



PORTRAIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN JOHNSON, LORD MAYOR.

the Plymouth Breakwater. It would be alien to the singleness and sincerity of Mr. Johnson's character were he to arrogate to himself the undivided merit of these amongst the noblest and most useful undertakings and efforts of modern times. Mr. Johnson, on the contrary, rejoiced to have had the opportunity of acting under the superintendence, and to have been stimulated by the example, genius, and spirit of enterprise, of the late Mr. John Rennie; and Mr. Johnson, at the same time, equally disclaimed the praise of being the sole originator and architect of his present ample fortune. He acknowledged with feelings of deep gratitude and reverence that the foundation of his fortune had been laid by, and had had its origin in, the ability, integrity, and industry, of his forefathers; whilst in raising and in attempting to carry on upon that foundation a superstructure worthy of those who had preceded him, his efforts had been as honourable as their success had been complete. To avail himself of every opportunity of public usefulness had been the leading characteristic of Mr. Johnson's life. During his shrievalty, the defective accommodation of the great metropolitan prison had, in a great measure, been remedied by the important improvements which had been planned and effected by that gentleman in the internal arrangements of the gaol. For these and other valuable services Mr. Johnson had been greeted by his fellow-citizens on his retirement from the office of Sheriff with the unani-

mous thanks of the livery, and he had moreover received, in token of these services, the present of a valuable piece of plate from the Corporation of the City of London itself. As a magistrate, Mr. Johnson had been exact and indefatigable in his attendance, and in the performance of all his duties; and he now entered upon the new and arduous office of Lord Mayor, fully impressed with the responsibility it imposed, and with all and every honourable feeling of ambition to fulfil to the utmost of his power all its requirements. Mr. Johnson possessed, in the entire confidence of his fellow citizens, no inconsiderable element of his success. They felt, in truth, that his new duties had already become, as it were, habits of his life. A devoted loyalty to his Sovereign, a warm attachment to the laws and Constitution of his country, a zealous regard for the interests of his fellow citizens, and a firm determination to maintain these, and a liberal hospitality, and a comprehensive charity, would, the citizens of London felt assured, be the characteristics of his future Mayoralty."

It may be remembered by some of our readers, that the Lord Mayor is a liberal patron of aquatic sports; and, during the last yachting season, gave a superb prize cup. His Lordship has become popular by his numerous acts of benevolence; and it would be impossible to name an Alderman who stands higher in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

**PENSION TO LADY SHEE.**—Her Majesty has bestowed a pension of £200 per annum on the lady of the accomplished President of the Royal Academy.

**DIFFERENCE UNDER TRYING CIRCUMSTANCES.**—At the recent fatal coal-mine accident, near Bristol, George Brittan, the only survivor, although one of his arms was broken to pieces, and his head and back cut in several places, quietly took out his pipe, and began to smoke, which he continued to do till brought to the mouth of the pit; and, within a couple of minutes after the amputation of his arm, by Mr. Grace of Downhead, he asked that gentleman if he might again smoke, and receiving an answer in the affirmative, he commenced blowing a cloud out of his short pipe, with the utmost composure.

**RAILWAY RESPONSIBILITY.**—In the Edinburgh Court of Justiciary, W. Paton, superintendent of locomotives to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, and Richard M'Nab, engineer, have been tried and convicted on a charge of culpable homicide, the death of an individual having been caused on that line. On Monday they were brought up to receive sentence, when Paton was ordered to be confined for twelve months in Glasgow gaol, and M'Nab for nine months. The Lord Chief Justice Clerk passed a high eulogium on Mr. Paton's general character.

**FUNERAL OF THE LATE CAPTAIN LEICESTER.**—The remains of the late Hon. Captain Leicester, who expired at his apartments in the Infantry Barracks, on the 7th inst., were interred on Wednesday at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with military honours.

**FRIGHTFUL CASE OF CHILD MURDER.**—An inquest was held on Monday, at the Marylebone workhouse, on the body of an infant, name and parents unknown. The body, which was brought into the inquest-room, was partially calcined, and otherwise so mutilated, that the jury declared that it was with difficulty they recognised it as human. Richard Gladwell, a venter of firewood, stated that, on last Friday morning, he found the body, in a blue wrapper, sewed up with red thread, in a passage off Park-lane. Mr. Boyd, house-surgeon, examined the body. There was a large wound in the head, whence the brain protruded. The arms, breast, and legs down to the knees, were burned. He judged, from the appearance of the body, that after the deceased infant had died, it had been placed on a fire, with a view of consuming its remains. The Coroner said, he believed such to be the case, and there being no further evidence, the jury, having remarked upon the atrocious and brutal circumstances connected therewith, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"J. Mc G."—On reference to Mr. R. A. Brown's collection of Chess Problems, we find that No. 85, the position alluded to, is the end of a game between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Cochrane, which was won by the former, but which, according to Mr. B. and Mr. J. Mc G., he must have lost had his opponent adopted the line of play laid down in the solution. In this both are mistaken, and we thank our Correspondent for the opportunity of correcting their error. The key move suggested by Mr. B., "R to R 7th (ch)," was clearly foreseen by Mr. Staunton, as a moment's reflection upon his previous play will show, and, instead of winning the game for White, it would as surely lose it as did the move really made. As the game is short and full of spirit, and the position one of much interest, we give the moves below.

"T. J. C. H." Brecon.—Be content with solving problems at present, and leave their construction to more experienced hands.

"W. H." submits the following novel query. "A. has nothing on the board but King and Pawn, so placed that he is stalemated were it not B's turn to move. B. plays one of his Pawns two squares, and in so doing passes A's pawn. Is A. entitled to claim stalemate, or is he obliged to take the Pawn en passant, which move would be optional at any other stage of the game?" A. is not compelled to arrest the Pawn in its march, and may therefore call the game drawn, his King being stalemated.

"Rev. R. M."—The diagram you have sent is imperfect; mate cannot be effected in three moves.

"94."—We have no copy of Ercole dal Rio's Problems at hand.

"J. H. T." "W. P. T." and others.—Mr. Bolton's problem, No. 92, slightly altered by Mr. Staunton, shall be given shortly.

"A. F. G."—Both the works mentioned—"Mr. Brown's Problems" and the "Games played in the Great French Match"—may be got of Hastings, Carey-street.

"Vieux Soldat."—See our last Number. The mate is quite impracticable in four moves.

"Chesso-Mania."—The solution of the Honorary Secretary's problem with a Pawn in five moves is as follows:—White—1. Kt to Q Kt 5th; 2. Kt to Q 4th; 3. Q B P one; 4. R to Q R 3rd (ch); 5. Q Kt P one, checkmate. Black—1. Q Kt P one; 2. Q Kt P one; 3. Q Kt P one; 4. P takes R. There is no merit in discovering problems of only five or six moves by playing about the pieces. Your solution of Problem 94 is incorrect.

"A. E. M."—The solution must have appeared the following week.

"A Moderate Player," on referring to the solution in the present Number, will find his elaborate calculations go for nothing.

"H. S." Preston.—There is an error in the description of your problem.

"R. L. L."—Your position is ingenious, but very easy.

"Della."—Your emendation of Mr. Bolton's problem will not avail; the mate will still be as far off as ever.

"J. R. D."—It is not at all essential to a well-constructed problem that check should be given on the first move.

Solutions by "H. Y. C.," "Baxter," "J. R. H.," "Winchcomb," "The Captain," "Dudley," "W. J.," "Chariocha," "J. D. S.," "J. H. W.," "Quadrant," "A German," "E. B.," "J. G.," "Dublin," "P. J. K.," "T.," "Marazion," "Rev. R. M.," "Alpha," "C. S. S.," "B. and W.," "A. J. M.," "H. P.," "N. D.," "Nottingham," "An Ould Irish Gentleman," "W. F. F.," "J. B.," "Eureka," "C. S. P.," "Automaton," "W. C.," "Bow," "R. P.," "W. W.," and "An Old Admirer," are correct. Those by "Chesso-Mania," "H. W. R.," "Empty," "Sydney," "D. W.," "H. G. B.," "Della," and "J. R. D.," are all wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 94.

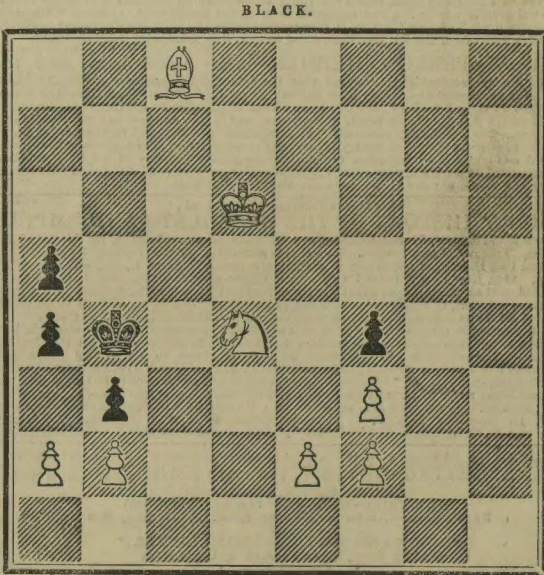
- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| WHITE.                  | BLACK.                        |
| 1. Q to K Kt 8th        | Q to K's 3rd (ch best) *      |
| 2. Q takes Q (ch)       | K takes Q                     |
| 3. Kt to K B's 5th      | Kt to Q's 3rd (his only move) |
| 4. Kt takes Kt P (mate) |                               |

- \* 1. K P one  
2. Q takes Kt—and mates next move

PROBLEM, No. 95.

The following remarkable position, acknowledged by the few who have seen it, to be entitled to rank among the happiest efforts of this description of ingenuity, we owe to the kindness of the inventor, M. Horwitz, a very distinguished member of the Hamburg Chess Club, who has just arrived in England.

White having to move, engages to mate his opponent in four moves.



WHITE.

GAME No. 28.

- | BLACK (Mr. S.)    | WHITE (Mr. C.)   | BLACK (Mr. S.)         | WHITE (Mr. C.)          |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. K P two        | K P two          | 17. Q R P one          | Q to her B 2nd Castles* |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd  | Q Kt to B 3rd    | 18. Q Kt to R 3rd      | Q R to K sq             |
| 3. Q P two        | Kt takes P       | 19. Q R to Q sq        | Q Kt to K B 5th         |
| 4. Kt takes P     | Kt to K 3rd      | 20. Q to her 3rd†      | R takes K P             |
| 5. K B to Q B 4th | Q to K B 3rd     | 21. Q to her 2nd       | Q P one                 |
| 6. Kt to Kts 4th  | Q to her 5th     | 22. Kt to K Kt 5th     | K Kt takes Kt           |
| 7. Q to K 2nd     | K R P two        | 23. Kt takes Q R       | R to his 4th            |
| 8. Q B P one      | Q to her Kts 3rd | 24. Q to K 3rd         | R to K 4th              |
| 9. Kt to K 5th    | K R P one        | 25. B to Q 3rd         | P takes B               |
| 10. K R P one     | K Kts P one      | 26. B takes Kt         | K takes R               |
| 11. Castles       | K Kt to B 3rd    | 27. R takes B          | K to Q B sq             |
| 12. Q Kts P two   | Q B P two        | 28. R to Q sq (ch)     | R takes P (ch)          |
| 13. Q Kts P one   | Q P one          | 29. Kt to Q B 4th      | K B P two (‡)           |
| 14. K Kt to B 3rd | Q B to Q 2nd     | 30. K to R sq          |                         |
| 15. Q R P two     | K B to R 3rd     | 31. Kt to Q sixth (ch) |                         |
| 16. Q B takes B   | R takes B        |                        |                         |

And White resigned.

\* White would have played ill in taking the Q R's Pawn.  
† This is better than playing the Q at once to her 2nd.  
‡ If, instead of this move, White had taken the K Kt's P with his Rook (checking), the following moves would probably have occurred:—

28. K to R sq	27. R takes P (ch)
29. Kt to Q B 4th	28. Q takes R
30. Q takes Q B P (ch), and must win easily.	29. R to K Kt's 6th

Should Black, instead of his last move, venture to take the Rook with K B's P, he will be mated in two moves.

§ The situation prior to this move being made, forms one of the Problems in Mr. R. A. Brown's collection. In his solution, Mr. B. makes White play R to K R's 7th (ch) for the 30th move, and upon Black's capturing the R, the White Kt is played to Q's 4th (discov. ch); the Black K is moved; White Kt takes Q, and wins. As we have remarked above; Mr. Brown is mistaken in supposing this move was overlooked by the players: it was certainly observed by them, and dismissed, because they saw one or two steps further than his variation carries us. Let us suppose it played out as they would have played it, had the Rook been moved to R's 7th at the 30th move:—

BLACK.	WHITE.
31. K takes R	30. R to K R's 7th (ch)
32. Kt to Q's 6th (ch)	31. Kt to Q's 4th (discov. ch)
33. K to R sq	32. Q takes Kt (ch)
34. R takes Q	33. Kt takes Q

And play as White can, the Rook will win his pawns, and finally the game.